

U.K. Strike Weakens Shultz, As Miners Vote to Go Back in 4 Coalfields

The Associated Press
LONDON — Four key mining regions, including one of the most militant, South Wales, voted Friday for their national union to order a mass return to work, acknowledging that there was no hope of winning Britain's 51-week coal strike.

Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the strike would end if delegates to a union conference on Sunday voted in favor of a return to work without a settlement. But, he said in a television interview, the dispute over planned mine closures "will go on."

Michael Eaton, chief spokesman for the National Coal Board, said the same program that it was "highly likely miners will return to work next week."

Asked if the union had lost the strike, Mr. Eaton replied, "I think the coal industry has lost."

The votes by union leaders in South Wales, Scotland and the northern England counties of Lancashire and Durham increased pressure on the union conference to send the remaining strikers back to work without a settlement.

Emlyn Williams, the leader in South Wales, where 80 percent of the 20,000 miners are still on strike, said: "A return under leadership is better than a drift back where the leadership will have been destroyed by the numbers going back."

The National Coal Board reported that 1,510 more miners abandoned the strike Friday, bringing to nearly 10,000 the number who went back to work during the week. That was the highest weekly total since the strike began March 12 to protest the planned closure of 20 money-losing mines and the elimination of 20,000 jobs.

The coal board says that more

than 96,000, or 52 percent, of the National Union of Mineworkers' 186,000 members have abandoned the strike, nearly a third of them since the beginning of this year.

On Friday, leaders in Yorkshire, the home county of Mr. Scargill, voted to continue the strike, but they were scheduled to meet again Saturday. Yorkshire is the biggest coal county in Britain. Four-fifths of its 50,000 miners are still on strike, although they are returning steadily.

A return to work without a settlement would mark a bitter end to the longest national strike in British history.

Some managers fear hit-and-run disruption tactics and fights underground between hard-line miners and those who abandoned or who never joined the strike.

Sid Vincent, a Lancashire leader, said at his headquarters in Bolton: "What the coal board has done is ruined this industry and the industrial relations situation which used to be as happy as any in country."

He acknowledged that 5,000 of the 6,200 Lancashire miners had gone back to work.

Since Mr. Scargill rejected an offer by the coal board last month, his options have narrowed rapidly. The union's 120 delegates who will meet Sunday are faced with the choice of continuing with an apparently inevitable gradual collapse of the strike or of salvaging their authority by ordering a return to work.

Energy Secretary Peter Walker, in a radio interview, said that last month's offer was the last that Mr. Scargill "will get."

The offer left the final decision on mine closures with the coal board — the fundamental issue of the strike.

Talks in Uruguay Will Focus on Peace Process

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, will meet Saturday to discuss the possibility of reviving Central American peace negotiations, U.S. officials said Friday.

Mr. Ortega and Mr. Shultz are in Uruguay for the inauguration of

Uruguay has returned to civilian rule, but issue of political prisoners remains divisive. Page 5.

President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

The Nicaraguan leader offered Wednesday to order the withdrawal of 100 Cuban military advisers and freeze the acquisition of weapons systems to encourage a resumed dialogue with Washington.

He and Mr. Shultz later both expressed interest in discussions on the subject.

The Reagan administration immediately dismissed the overture as insignificant and containing "a lot of air." It said, however, that Managua's move was evidence that U.S. policy of pressuring the Sandinista government was working.

U.S. congressional leaders reacted cautiously to Mr. Ortega's invitation to send a delegation of lawmakers for an on-the-spot study of what Mr. Ortega called "the defensive character of our country's armed forces and defense systems."

Mr. Shultz, on his way to Uruguay, said he was skeptical that Mr. Ortega's proposals were a sincere effort to meet U.S. concerns but added that he was prepared to "listen carefully" to Nicaragua's views.

He called the withdrawal of 100 Cubans a "token" gesture because "several thousand" Cuban military advisers were based in Nicaragua.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Ortega met in Managua in June and agreed to open a dialogue to ease tensions. After 10 meetings between U.S. and Nicaraguan officials, the United States suspended the dialogue pending an evaluation of Nicaragua's sincerity in negotiating a settlement with its neighbors in the Contadora peace process.

The Contadora mediation effort, carried out by Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia, was suspended last month after a dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua over a political asylum case.

Nicaragua has called U.S. suspension of the dialogue proof of its aggressive intentions and blamed the United States for the breakdown of the meetings of the Contadora group.

In Washington, Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Steven J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, said Friday that Congress was unlikely to grant a Reagan administration request for \$14 million in covert aid to anti-Sandinista rebels.

The administration ran out of money last year to finance its covert assistance program to the rebels. Congress refused to provide more money until at least this month, and then said that the administration could ask for only half the \$28 million it originally sought for the 1985 fiscal year.

A coalition of Nicaraguan opposition leaders are to hold a press conference in Costa Rica this weekend to announce a plan of political action.

Some of the opposition leaders have been feuding for years. The best-known rebel leader, Eden Pastora Gomez, said he was upset that he had not been asked to join the group in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital. (AP, WP, UPI, NYT)



President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua lifts a Uruguayan girl after addressing a crowd that welcomed him to Montevideo for Uruguay's presidential inauguration.

Economic Index in U.S. Soared 1.7% in January

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government's main barometer of future economic activity jumped 1.7 percent in January, the sharpest increase in 20 months and an indication that the economic rebound is under way.

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, which is intended to forecast economic activity about six months ahead, had dropped 0.5

percent in December after several months of erratic behavior, leading some economists to doubt that the rebound, from sluggish growth last fall, would be very strong.

On Friday, however, many economists said the leading indicators confirmed their recent government reports pointing toward relatively strong economic growth, at least for the first half of 1985. Many economists are forecasting growth from 4 percent to 5 percent for the first quarter after a surprisingly strong 4.9 percent increase in the fourth quarter.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said: "After declining during the second half of 1984, the sharp pickup in January's leading index is a reassuring sign for the economy. Current data show renewed upward momentum in employment and output."

But Mr. Baldrige added a word of caution. "While the index is pointing to continued growth," he said, "the recent strength in the foreign exchange value of the dollar may have a negative influence by contributing to price declines in sensitive industrial materials and by diverting capital goods orders to foreign producers."

Economists said the leading indicators showed that consumer demand is still very strong. However, they echoed Mr. Baldrige's sentiments, saying businesses and consumers may continue to buy large volumes of imports and thereby reduce domestic production.

One of the key leading indicators, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, declined in January following erratic changes in the previous several months. In addition, another government statistic measuring new orders for nondefense capital goods, plunged sharply in January.

Some economists, such as David Jones of Aulbury Lanston securities dealers, said that the unveiling of the Treasury Department's tax reform plan last November could have made businesses uncertain concerning the tax effects of their new purchases.

In addition, Mr. Jones said, many businesses are purchasing equipment from foreign suppliers that, because of the rising value of the dollar, are able to offer less expensive capital goods.

One of the strongest positive showings in January was the 8.1 percent jump in new orders for consumer products and materials that cover industries accounting for more than 40 percent of industrial production. Mr. Baldrige said.

That category has inched upward in recent months.

Peres Calls Egypt Effort 'By and Large Positive'

U.S. Is Ready To Re-enter Peace Process

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has expressed readiness "to re-engage in the peace process" in the Mideast in any way the Arabs and Israelis think appropriate.

The statement Thursday was the Reagan administration's most explicit one to date on its willingness to play a more active negotiating role since diplomatic activity began to pick up in the Middle East in recent days.

But administration officials cautioned that they still had many questions about the feasibility of undertaking a new initiative at this time, given the apparent dissension in Arab ranks, and particularly the strong possibility that the Palestine Liberation Organization will not support the idea of direct negotiations with Israel endorsed in recent days by Egypt and Israel.

For months, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has resisted calls by various Middle East figures to inaugurate a new peace effort.

Still upset at what he perceived as the failure of the Arabs to support his May 1983 accord between Israel and Lebanon — later dropped by Lebanon under pressure from Syria — Mr. Shultz felt the United States should move only when the Arabs stated their readiness for direct talks with Israel.

State Department and senior officials in the administration are now saying that there is enough movement in the region to raise the possibility that U.S. involvement might be useful. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has suggested a possible meeting in Washington of the Israelis and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said this was a possibility.

"We're ready to get more actively engaged if the parties that have to be engaged are ready to do so," he told a congressional committee.

Unlike past years when the United States took the initiative in Middle East negotiations, State Department officials said there was no urgency to do so now. There is no fear of an Arab oil cutoff, as there was in the 1970s, and U.S. relations



Shimon Peres

with Israel and most Arab countries are good.

The State Department said it was pleased by the high-level meetings held between Egypt and Israel and the comments by Mr. Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel in favor of direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Edward P. Djerjian, a State Department spokesman, said: "The United States is prepared to re-engage in the peace process whenever the parties are ready and in whatever manner they deem appropriate."

Senior administration officials, however, warned that there was considerable uncertainty whether the call for direct talks — initiated by Mr. Mubarak and seconded by Mr. Peres — could be accepted by King Hussein of Jordan, who has entered into his own, somewhat ambiguous agreement with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

The Jordanian-PLO accord did not call for direct talks with Israel, rather for negotiations to be conducted in an international forum, including the Soviet Union and the other permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Mr. Mubarak, aware that the United States and Israel would accept only direct talks and reject the international conference idea, said last Sunday that there should be direct talks first, with the international conference to be convened only to ratify any agreements.

Mr. Murphy told the House subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East that "there are questions about the Hussein-Arafat agreement, perhaps more questions than answers for the moment."

But Israelis Reject Part of Mubarak Plan

By Jim Hoagland and Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres tried Friday to keep alive a high-level dialogue with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt alive as he rejected a significant portion of Mr. Mubarak's initiative to start new Middle East peace talks.

Praising Mr. Mubarak's efforts as "by and large positive," Mr. Peres said in an interview that the week's intensive contacts between Egyptian and Israeli officials have produced an opening for improving bilateral relations and have turned "an icy situation into a dialogue situation."

He pledged to work for "an honorable solution" to a continuing Egyptian-Israeli territorial dispute over the tiny Red Sea resort of Tabah.

But in comments that dispelled much of the confusion and conflicting assessments that have surrounded Mr. Mubarak's sudden initiative, Mr. Peres disclosed that he had told Egyptian envoys who came to Jerusalem that he could not accept Mr. Mubarak's proposal for a three-stage negotiation that would begin with direct talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The delegation would include supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel has always refused to deal with.

"The problem is not to make peace between Jordan and the United States," but between Jordan and Israel, Mr. Peres said, who repeated his interest in opening direct negotiations with Jordan now.

Leaving Israel out of such talks, he added, would amount to a new attempt by the Arab side to persuade Washington "to commit the United States on behalf of Israel and twist Israel's arm."

"I said no to this," he said.

Both leaders suggested in separate interviews this week that the real focus of the flurry of conversations has been Egyptian-Israeli relations, with the talks about the joint Arab delegation serving largely as a vehicle to probe each other's

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Huckleberry Finn, in a drawing by Edward Windsor Kemble that illustrated the novel's first edition in 1884.

When a President Finds The Moral in Huck Finn

By Lawrence Feinberg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "We caught fish and talked, and we took a swim now and then to keep off sleepiness," President Ronald Reagan said. "It was kind of solemn, drifting down the big, still river."

In the ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel, the president was reading Thursday President Reagan defends school aid cuts. Page 3.

from "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn."

Mark Twain's novel, published in 1884, has been both hailed as an American classic and scorned as bigoted and criticized as racist.

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan said he had read it in school. He said the book, about the mischievous Huck and his friend Jim, a runaway slave, floating down the Mississippi River on a raft, epitomized values that American schools should be teaching.

"Huck works hard to keep Jim free, and in the end he succeeds," Mr. Reagan told the National Association of Independent Schools, a private school group. "I believe the book says much about the moral aims of education, about the qualities of heart that we seek to impart to our children."

He said students at private schools, as well as at public

ones, "should not only learn basic subjects, but basic values." The values to be taught, Mr. Reagan said, should include "the importance of justice, equality, religion, liberty and standards of right and wrong."

In 1982, "Huckleberry Finn" was at the center of a dispute in Fairfax County, Virginia, when a junior high school named after Mark Twain sought to remove the book from its curriculum. A committee of the Mark Twain Intermediate School said the book was racist because of its demeaning portrayal of blacks and its liberal use of the word "nigger."

Senior Fairfax administrators overruled the decision. But last summer the book was removed from school reading lists in Waukegan, Illinois.

"Much of what Reagan says is true," said Doris Grumbach, a professor at American University in Washington and a former literary editor of the New Republic. "But why would Huck run away if he was appreciative of life in America? He wants to be wild and free, to smoke when he pleases and not go to school."

Professor Grumbach agreed that Huck "does have a purity of heart, but the point is that this boy knows more about human good and evil than any schoolboy would."

"Mark Twain," she said, "had a deeply held belief that education doesn't matter a bit."

Naples Seeks to Uncover Treasures, Replace Image of Squalor

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NAPLES — This city has a reputation for crime, violence, gangs, traffic, pollution, smuggling and disorganization raised to the level of principle. City governments seem to collapse every few months, and artworks are allowed to decay in crumbling churches and palaces.

The image of squalor is pervasive, and many Neapolitans, asked about their city, will rattle off a list of ills and then shrug their shoulders.

The shrug comes less from despair than resignation. In the last decade, there were the tragedies of a cholera epidemic and an earthquake.

Yet many here insist that if all this is true, so is its opposite: Few places have such a rich artistic and intellectual tradition or such a boisterous street life — all of it set on a mountainside that drops off into crystal Mediterranean waters.

"My Naples is the Mediterranean city that is in the splendor of the sun," said Raffaele La Capria, a novelist who has set his work here, "and the splendor is there like a sort of accusation against the misery of the town."

Some Neapolitans are getting angry that only the misery survives in the public mind.

One of the reasons the bad name endures is the extent to which the city's treasures are hidden or ignored.

"This is a place of discoveries," said Carlo Knight, a Naples-born businessman who has retired to dedicate his life to academic pursuits and to the struggle to restore the city's cultural legacy. "It's not a place that serves you things on a plate. You have to conquer everything, you have to find out everything yourself."

The church of Sant'Anna dei Lombardi is one of many such examples. It is in the guidebooks, but until recently it looked left out, with little piles of fallen plaster and cobwebs scattered about.

Off in a corner is Guido Mazzoni's "Pietà," a striking sculpture of Jesus and Mary with other mourners whose grief is captured so dramatically that the statues seem ready to move.

Mr. Knight is part of a small but apparently growing group of Neapolitans who think

the time has come to treat their city like the cultural center it once was.

Paolo Amalfitano, a professor of literature, is also part of this group, and he is on the board of Naples 99, a foundation that has dedicated itself to restoring some of the city's monuments to a decent state. The "99" is for 1999 as well as 1799, the year of a failed revolution.

The votes on the farm program illustrate the divided feelings and lack of will in Congress when it comes to reducing the budget at the expense of politically popular programs. The list of supporters of the farm credit program included some of the more prominent budget-cutters in both houses.

Senators Charles E. Grassley, Republican of

Iowa, and Mark Andrews, Republican of North Dakota, for example, have been major proponents of a budget freeze. Representative James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, is the former Budget Committee chairman and Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, is one of the House's most respected advocates of balanced reductions of the deficit.

All four voted for the farm program. While proponents and opponents argued over

how much the program would cost, it was clear that the voters were a signal for more spending as opposed to cutting the deficit.

In the House, where their package was passed Wednesday on a 318-103 vote, many Democrats believed that in the farm issue, and probably other issues such as education, they have found a link in Mr. Reagan's armor.

"They have humbled on this," said Representative Tony Coelho of California, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. "He is creating an opportunity for Democrats in congressional races, in state house races, in senatorial races in 1986. They're hurting themselves."

The effect of all this seems to be a lessening of the sentiment and courage needed to pass deficit reduction measures.

"All the signals are wrong," said Mr. Jones.

Deficit Reduction Fails First Test in U.S. Congress

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the first pocketbook issue of the year, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have voted to spend more money, not less.

The farm lobby's success in pushing through expanded emergency assistance programs could encourage many other groups to fight to defend their programs from the Reagan administration's proposals to freeze domestic spending. And it could further undermine efforts to cut the federal deficit.

However, the issue is far from settled.

The legislation — which would liberalize credit terms for farmers in debt, provide \$100 million for interest subsidies and speed processing of the aid — is expected to be vetoed by President Ronald Reagan once it is passed by Congress, probably next week.

The effect of the veto could be to push the deficit-reduction issue to the fore, with the president directly enlisted in the fight to pare the budget.

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■ Sir James Goldsmith is said to be considering joining Carl C. Icahn in trying to take over Phillips Petroleum Co. Page 9.

MONDAY

The U.S. debate over military appropriations, Henry Kissinger writes, has failed to address the real issue — how to reduce defense and arms control policy to new technologies.

Thatcher, FitzGerald Condemn IRA Attack as 'Barbarous,' 'Murder'

United Press International
BELFAST — British and Irish politicians condemned on Friday an Irish Republican Army mortar attack that killed nine police officers in Northern Ireland.

The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who survived an IRA bomb explosion last October, called the attack in the border town of Newry on Thursday a "barbarous deed." She said it was "yet another chilling reminder of the sacrifices" of Northern Ireland's police in their "fight against terrorism."

In Dublin, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald described the incident as "the mass murder of fellow Irishmen." He said the IRA was engaged in "the most cruel and cynical exercise carried out in this island within living memory."

The Irish Republican Army fired nine home-made mortars from a stolen flatbed truck at the fortified police station in Newry, a predominantly Roman Catholic town on the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. One shell scored a direct hit on a canteen where about 30 officers were eating.

Nine officers, seven men and two women, were killed and 32 people were injured, one seriously.

The IRA immediately claimed responsibility and said the attack had demonstrated "our ability to strike where and when we decide."

Douglas Hurd, Britain's chief minister for Northern Ireland, flew from London to inspect the scene and to conduct an emergency meeting with army, police and security officials. The Ulster Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon, cut short a trip to the United States.

The effect on the thousands of officers in Northern Ireland, Mr. Hurd said, "will be simply to rein-

force our determination that the terrorists must never win and terrorism must be destroyed."

Several Roman Catholics drove past the scene of the attack in jubilation, witnesses said. One woman, when told how many officers had died, replied, "Oh, there are still some left then."

A group of Catholic teenagers cheered the attack. "I hope they got 15 of you," one youth shouted as ambulances ferried the injured to hospitals.

The IRA is fighting a battle to overthrow British rule in Northern Ireland and unite it with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic in a socialist state.

The outlawed guerrilla organization struck again later Thursday, killing a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a local militia under British Army control, and wounding two others in a bomb blast in Fomeroy in the northwestern part of Northern Ireland.

Michael McAtamney, deputy chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the police force, vowed at a press conference Friday to catch the IRA bombers.

"The terrorists responsible will be brought to justice," he said. "The debt we owe to those who gave their lives and the debt we feel can never be repaid."

A militant Protestant politician, the Reverend Ian Paisley, called for a return of the death penalty for murder.

The Newry attack was the worst single blow against the police force in the violence that has been going on since 1969. In the worst single incident against security forces, 18 soldiers were killed in a land mine explosion at Warrenpoint, near Newry, in August 1979.



LOOTER ATTACKED — Victims of a fire in Manila beat a youth who tried to flee with a television set. Police later arrested the looter. Thousands of people were left homeless by the fire, which burned for eight hours Thursday night in the city's crowded Paco district. No deaths were reported but more than a dozen people were injured.

Bonn, Paris Reach Pact But Upset EC on Budget

Reuters
BRUSSELS — France and West Germany have agreed on a common approach to the European Community's budget problems, pushing unresolved issues over the entry of Spain and Portugal into the background.

Diplomats said Friday there was confusion over the meaning of the accord, which was reached at talks in Paris on Thursday between President François Mitterrand of

France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

The EC has been run on emergency financing since Jan. 1. To ease the financial pressure, the Mitterrand-Kohl accord envisioned advance payments from member states for this year.

The highest surprise was France's agreement to block any increase in EC funding until Spain and Portugal join.

"They are wrong if they think this could push forward the enlargement negotiations, a diplomat said. "It could lead instead to financial catastrophe."

Reaction to the French-German accord has underlined internal divisions and revived fears that the two countries are trying to dominate the 10-member EC, diplomats said.

Foreign ministers were deadlocked in talks Thursday on Iberian entry. They will meet again March 17 for what they plan as a last round of talks with Spanish and Portuguese negotiators. The Iberian countries are scheduled to join by Jan. 1.

The diplomats said the French-German accord might harden positions on enlargement, cause new friction over Britain's budget contribution and disrupt a possible timetable for ending the group's cash crisis.

Bonn Pledges To Spur Hunt For Mengele

Reuters
BONN — The West German government pledged Friday that it would press President Alfriedo Stroessner of Paraguay for the extradition of the Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele when the South American leader pays a visit in July.

Benno Erhard, a state secretary in the Justice Ministry, told parliament that Bonn had stepped up its efforts to locate Mengele and would urge Mr. Stroessner to cooperate.

"The federal chancellor will most certainly tell his visitor that we are seeking the extradition of Mengele with all our energy," Mr. Erhard said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl is to hold talks with Mr. Stroessner during a visit by the Paraguayan leader that has come under sharp criticism from opposition parties and some of Mr. Kohl's own allies.

Mengele, who would now be 73, is wanted on charges of taking part in the murder of 400,000 Jews in Auschwitz.

He is said to have fled to Paraguay after World War II but the authorities there say they have no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

Mr. Erhard said that West Germany and the U.S. were now coordinating their hunt for Mengele more closely.

He said that a team of U.S. investigators held talks with West German officials earlier this week in which the two sides had discussed their future strategy.

Mr. Erhard said that Bonn had recently sent messages to 12 nations in which Mengele might be hiding to remind them of West Germany's determination to track him down and to seek their help.

Government officials said the messages went to all the South American countries and to Italy and the United States.

Kyprianou Rejects Vote Of Censure

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — President Spyros Kyprianou rejected Friday a parliamentary motion calling on him to resign because of the failure of talks with the Turkish Cypriots for the reunification of Cyprus.

"Even though I have reached the conclusion that I must not alienate my authority, nor resign from my office," Mr. Kyprianou said in a radio and television address. "I recognize that there is a political crisis in the country."

"It is not with ease that I make my choice today," he said. "I am concerned with the political crisis and I am fully aware of the consequences of my decision."

Mr. Kyprianou, who has three years left of a five-year term, was responding to the parliamentary censure vote of Feb. 22, approved by 12 to 11.

Eleven members of the Democratic Rally, which is pro-Western and rightist, voted against him in rare unanimity with the 12 members of the pro-Moscow Akel Communist Party.

The motion held Mr. Kyprianou partly responsible for the failure of the summit meeting with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, at the United Nations in New York in January.

It also demanded that Mr. Kyprianou accept a preliminary draft agreement presented by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, which Mr. Kyprianou had rejected. If not, the motion said, Mr. Kyprianou should resign and seek approval of his policy through an early presidential election.

The draft provided for a bizonal, federal republic. Other points included a Greek Cypriot president representing the 80 percent majority, with a Turkish Cypriot deputy and a two-chamber parliament with equal representation in the upper house and 70-30 percent representation in the Greek Cypriots' favor in the lower house. In addition, the Turkish Cypriots would have had some veto powers.

Naples Seeks Better Image

(Continued from Page 1)

union. "There has always been an intellectual and cultural elite that grows in on itself and has no relationship with the other Naples."

The other Naples refers to the vast slums, tough neighborhoods like La Sanita, where the organized crime gangs of the Camorra are strong.

The history that Mr. Lamberti referred to — the aristocratic world of high culture set far away from the world of the poor dependent on this aristocracy — is not disputed by those who have made saving the city's cultural heritage their main preoccupation.

Like much of southern Italy, Naples was often under foreign domination. But as the capital of the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which covered southern Italy, Naples was what Mr. Knight called "a very parasitical place."

It drew on the wealth of the rest of the kingdom.

That era ended with the reunification of Italy in the 19th century, an event some Neapolitans still see as a form of northern Italian "imperialism" against the south. In the process, Naples lost its special role and never quite found another.

Gromyko Says Space Arms Could Incite Nuclear War

Reuters

MADRID — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, said Friday that President Ronald Reagan's proposal for space-based missile defenses could push the world closer to nuclear conflict.

Speaking at a lunch given by Foreign Minister Fernando Morán on the second day of a three-day visit to Spain, Mr. Gromyko said the possibility of nuclear war would not be an exaggeration if the arms race were allowed to spread into space.

In a clear reference to Mr. Reagan's plan, the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Gromyko said: "Projects to achieve military supremacy will not materialize either on Earth or in outer space."

He also praised the Spanish Socialist government's decision to keep Spain free of nuclear weapons.

He said his talks in Madrid had been mainly with ways to prevent the militarization of space, to contain the arms race and avert nuclear war.

Without specifically mentioning the United States, Mr. Gromyko scorned Washington for maintaining that disarmament could be achieved by manufacturing more sophisticated weapons.

He said that if the space defense plan were canceled, this would open the possibility of agreement between the superpowers on a major reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles.

In his toast, Mr. Morán said Spain was a Western country but aspired to maintain a margin of autonomy in its foreign policy.

Spanish officials said they were delighted with the progress of talks with Mr. Gromyko, who has played down Moscow's criticism of Spain's decision to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Morán said there was "absolutely no pressure" when the question of continued Spanish membership in NATO was raised twice during talks with Mr. Gromyko.

Spanish government sources said Madrid was left with the impression that Moscow had now come to terms with Spanish membership in the alliance, which it joined in 1982. A referendum on NATO membership is due next year.

Mr. Gromyko's visit was the first high-level contact between Madrid and Moscow since Prime Minister Felipe González decided in September to urge continued Spanish membership in NATO, reversing Socialist Party policy.

Mr. Gromyko, who met Mr. González after his arrival from Rome on Thursday, spent an hour with King Juan Carlos I on Friday.

Kasparov Seeks New Rules by May

Reuters

MOSCOW — The world chess champion, Garry Kasparov, said Friday that rules for his new contest against Anatoli Karpov, the defending champion, should be decided no later than May.

Mr. Kasparov, who is due to resume his challenge against Mr. Karpov in September, told Tass, the Soviet news agency, that a congress planned for August was too late for the International Chess Federation to set rules for his new title bid.

The president of the federation, Florencio Campomanes, halted the match last month, after 48 games, saying that the players were too exhausted to continue. He said that they should start again at 0-0 in September.

Mr. Kasparov, 21, who had recently won three games, bringing the score to 5-3 in Mr. Karpov's favor, objected angrily to the decision, saying he was fit and able to continue and that a delay benefited Mr. Karpov, 33, whose endurance seemed to be failing.

Mr. Kasparov insisted that he, too, was ready to play on.

Mr. Kasparov told Tass that he divided the match into three stages: "The first was characterized by my nervousness and a high number of mistakes. The world champion found his game earlier and his much greater experience told."

"The second stage," he added, "was the long series of draws. Here the art of defense reigned. ... The last third of the match was marked with the most interesting games from the point of view of play."

Indians Will Vote In State Elections

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Millions of Indians are to vote Saturday in state elections that may indicate how Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's popularity is faring after his recent victory in national elections.

Almost two-thirds of India's electorate of 380 million will be eligible to vote in the polls in 11 states Saturday and Sunday. Elections for 940 seats are being held on the first day and for another 1,580 on the second.

Mr. Gandhi, whose Congress (I) Party won an overwhelming victory in December, has returned to the campaign trail, urging voters to elect state governments led by his party.

WORLD BRIEFS

Zimbabwe Graves May Hold Missing 6

HARARE, Zimbabwe (WP) — Government investigators have located graves in southwestern Matabeleland that they believe may contain the bodies of six foreign tourists abducted here by armed insurgents in July 1982, diplomatic sources said Friday.

They said the minister of state for security, Emmerson Mnangagwa, has told diplomats from the United States, Britain and Australia that forensic experts were sent to the southern city of Bulawayo earlier this week to examine remains from two grave sites. Diplomatic sources cautioned that the case was still far from resolved. "We've been on this for two and one half years and we've had a lot of false alarms," a diplomat said.

The kidnapped tourists, all of whom were men, included two Americans, two Britons and two Australians. Their abduction was one of the earliest acts of political terrorism in Zimbabwe after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe dismissed from his cabinet the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo. Mr. Nkomo was his former political ally and a fellow leader of the successful liberation struggle against white minority rule here.

Aquino Defendants Excused by Court

MANILA (AP) — Judges hearing evidence against 25 military men and one civilian accused in the assassination of Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., ruled Friday that the defendants do not have to attend the trial, citing a precedent set by Mr. Aquino himself. The three-judge panel ruled that the accused need appear only when called "for purposes of identification." Justice Augusto Amores, who wrote the ruling, said that all defendants would have to appear when testimony resumes Monday because a witness at the assassination scene may have to identify some of them.

The court cited a 1975 case in which Mr. Aquino refused to participate in a military trial in which he was accused of conspiring to seize power from President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was then ruling under martial law. Prison guards brought Mr. Aquino to court each day until the Supreme Court upheld his plea not to appear.

Iraqi Diplomat, Son, Slain in Kuwait

KUWAIT (Reuters) — An Iraqi diplomat and his son were shot to death by four gunmen in their home here Friday, the Kuwait News Agency reported.

The agency said the motive for the slaying of Hadi Awad Saad, the assistant cultural counselor at the Iraqi Embassy, and his son Hossain was unclear. Diplomats said that if the attack was politically inspired, then Kuwaiti support for Iraq in its war against Iran could have been a motive.

The diplomat's wife escaped unhurt. She apparently was not seen by the attackers, who sped away from the apartment in a waiting car, according to diplomats.

Bangladesh to Vote on Ershad's Rule

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — President Mohammed Hussain Ershad banned on Friday all political activity and said he would hold a referendum March 21 to seek a vote of confidence on his policies.

Lieutenant General Ershad told the nation he was reimposing martial law, which he relaxed last month, and was again setting up summary military courts and special tribunals. He also denounced opposition parties that had threatened to stall parliamentary elections planned for April 6. A seven-party alliance led by Begum Khaleda Zia said Thursday it would block any move to hold a referendum that bypassed a parliamentary election.

The president spoke shortly after he closed six universities, apparently to prevent any anti-government protests following his broadcast. He also imposed a five-hour curfew on Dhaka on Friday night. He said that a referendum was the only way to ascertain public opinion.

González Is Cleared of Flick Charge

MADRID (NYT) — The Cortes, Spain's lower parliamentary chamber, has overwhelmingly cleared Prime Minister Felipe González of charges that he illegally received money from a West German industrial conglomerate.

In a vote of 263 to 7, with nine abstentions and one null, the deputies late Thursday approved a parliamentary investigating commission's conclusion that charges that Mr. González received a satchel of money from the Flick conglomerate were false.

The charges were made in October by a West German legislator in what he later said were jesting and misreported comments related to a scandal in West Germany. Mr. González, who was present in the Cortes, said afterward that the whole case was a "miserable polemic." He added: "I am the person who has the most tranquil conscience in this debate and I will maintain the answers that I gave in the month of November because I can stand by them and no one can show the contrary."

Breakaway Democrats Form Council

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In defiance of the national party leadership, a group of Democratic officeholders from the South and West have announced the formation of an independent council to help shape party policy and rules.

Organizers of the group, the Democratic Leadership Council, said Thursday that many elected officials who viewed the national party as a political liability in their regions had expressed support for the initiative. "We view the council not as a rival to any other party entity but as a way station or bridge back into the party for elected Democrats," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, who will serve as chairman of the organization.

Other leaders include Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, Representative James R. Jones of Oklahoma, Governor Charles S. Robb of Virginia and Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona. So far, they said, the council's membership includes 10 governors, 14 senators and 18 representatives, many of whom want to push the party in a more conservative direction after last year's overwhelming victory by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Nunn suggested that the group would go beyond policy questions and attempt to change party rules to encourage moderate candidates to compete for the Democratic presidential nomination. Both Mr. Gephardt and Mr. Robb have been mentioned as possible candidates in 1988. "The moderate and conservative Democrats didn't make it past the first round in the primaries in 1984 and we want to change that," Mr. Nunn said.

Toronto Court Convicts West German

TORONTO (AP) — Ernst Zundel, a German-born commercial artist, has been convicted of "publishing false news" in a pamphlet declaring that accounts of the Nazi Holocaust were a hoax.

Thursday's verdict from a District Court jury of 10 men and two women ended an eight-week trial during which Mr. Zundel's assertions that there were no gas chambers at the Auschwitz concentration camp and that Adolf Hitler had no intentions of exterminating Jews captured front-page attention across Canada.

Judge Hugh Locke set March 25 for sentencing and freed Mr. Zundel on bail of 1,000 Canadian dollars (\$720). Mr. Zundel, 46, a West German citizen, faces a maximum two years in prison. He was charged with publishing false news, defined as "a statement or tale that he knows is false" and that is "likely to cause mischief to the public interest in social and racial tolerance."

Congress Fails Test on Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

package independent of the administration's own proposals. The president's unwillingness to compromise on his military budget or on the Social Security program of retirement benefits and disability payments has left the Republicans in disarray.

Senate Republicans will get a chance to turn this around next week, when the Budget Committee is scheduled to start writing a deficit-reduction package. However, they may have to look to Democratic members of the committee for help if they want to assemble a realistic package.

The Republican leadership is limping into this effort. Mr. Dole has failed to gain a consensus on reductions in advance among his Republican chairmen, although he has worked on it since January. So the Republican deficit reduction team will have to work without a leadership plan.

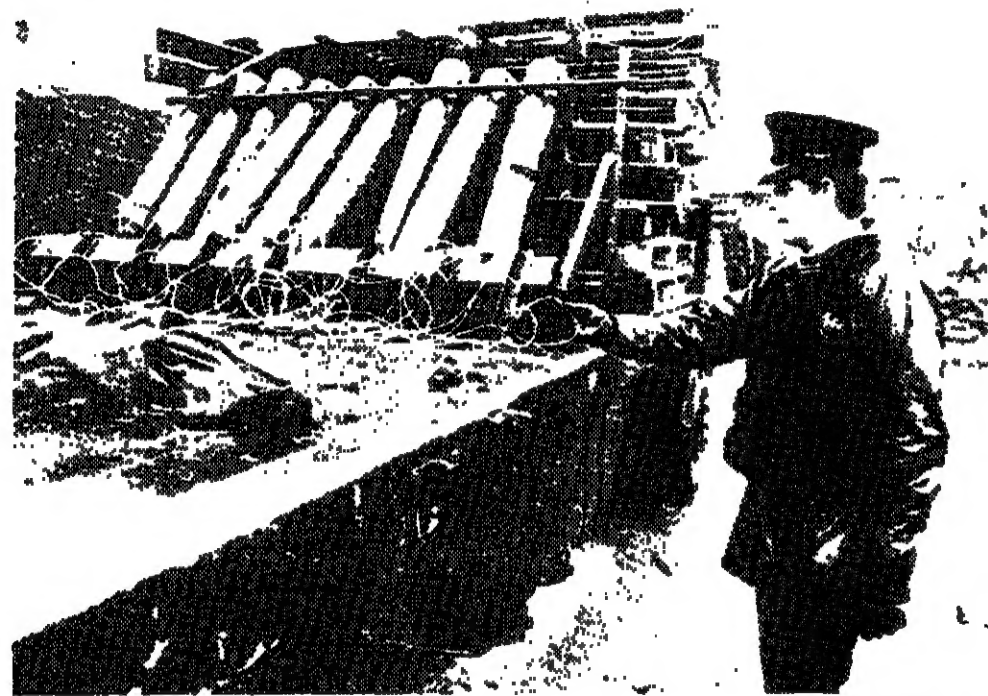
The main reason is that the president's refusal to discuss the military budget has made it impossible to reach a compromise that the leaders say is necessary to win support for many of Mr. Reagan's proposed nonmilitary spending reductions.

3 New Cases of Polio Suspected in Finland

Reuters

HELSINKI — Three more suspected cases of polio have been discovered in Finland, which has been affected by a new strain of the disease known as polio-3, medical officials said Friday.

They confirmed that five persons have been affected by the paralytic form of the disease, including a youth who died from it last month. The entire population of Finland is being vaccinated against polio, but a medical official said that a new vaccine may have to be developed from the new virus strain, which is not known to have occurred in any other part of the world.



A police officer looks over the truck from which the Irish Republican Army launched a mortar attack by remote control, killing nine officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Peres Calls Mubarak Effort 'Positive'

(Continued from Page 1)

flexibility. Taken jointly, their comments suggest that Mr. Mubarak's initiative has become a two-track effort to improve relations with Israel and, if possible, to get the United States involved in a political dialogue with the PLO with Mr. Peres's blessing.

On Wednesday, in Cairo, Mr. Mubarak described this step as essential to his strategy of moving on to include Israel in the talks with the joint Arab delegation in a second stage and finally convening an international conference to ratify the agreements reached.

This three-stage proposal, Mr. Peres indicated, was the only one put to him directly by Mr. Mubarak's emissaries.

But, in another indication that the two leaders are seeking new opportunities to improve relations that have been effectively frozen since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Mr. Peres said he decided to stress in his public response his agreement with reports published earlier in the week that said Mr. Mubarak was proposing direct Israeli-Jordanian talks with Palestinian participation.

"The idea of meeting straightforward with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or a Jordanian delegation that included Palestinians — but not the PLO — I gladly received it immediately," Mr. Peres said.

He specified that he would agree to such a meeting in Cairo, held by Mr. Mubarak and attended by the United States. If Mr. Mubarak proposed this formally.

Both Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres cited the decision by the five-month-old coalition government headed by Mr. Peres to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon by this summer as having opened the way for the tentative rapprochement between the two countries, bound by a U.S.-sponsored peace treaty since 1979.

Mr. Peres said Israeli troops would halt the retaliatory raids and other harsh measures imposed on Shiite villages in southern Lebanon if the Shites would stop their attacks on Israeli troops preparing a new stage of the withdrawal. But he indicated that he did not expect such a truce to be reached.

"The Shites misinterpreted our patience," Mr. Peres said. "You won't find an army in the world that will not protect the lives of its soldiers, and somehow the Shites forgot this basic rule. The army protects itself. As a matter of fact

we kept postponing [the retaliation] to give them a chance."

Mr. Peres spoke a few days before the Israeli finance minister, Yitzhak Modai, is to depart for Washington for discussions on Israel's request for increased economic aid, including a proposed special appropriation of \$800 million this year.

The prime minister acknowledged that the economic austerity measures his government has taken have not completely satisfied Reagan administration demands for fundamental changes in the Israeli economy. But he indicated that the differences over this issue were not a major source of friction in U.S.-Israeli relations.

Rejection by PLO Aides

Two senior PLO officials rejected in statements published Friday the suggestion by Mr. Mubarak for direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The PLO affirms its complete and categorical rejection of the recently published Egyptian initiative that calls for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy," said Khalil Wazir, deputy commander of the PLO forces, in a statement published by the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shabab.

A member of the PLO executive committee, Mohammed Milhem, also expressed strong rejection for Mr. Mubarak's proposal. He said it was "in conflict with the Jordanian-PLO accord for joint action to achieve Middle East peace."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Europe, Don't Despair

Does Europe have an inferiority complex, or is it really inferior? Ronald Reagan describes the strength of the dollar to poor European performance. Margaret Thatcher laments the time it takes to revive an ailing economy. A top-level business meeting in Switzerland diagnoses fundamental weakness. If the patient is not sinking — which General George Marshall rightly feared in 1947 — it is held to need intensive care.

We believe the reports of terminal sickness in Europe are premature. America's rejuvenation is being hyped up while Europe's successes are played down. A few years ago the story was different.

In the early 1960s, the talk was of a widening technology gap, of the United States outpacing Europe. This never happened, and America passed into its own troubled time. Now it is Europe's turn. Fashion changes as fast in economic analysis as in haute couture.

Is there, today, a difference in the essence of the two continents — a distinction in nature rather than degree? Europe's achievements in the nuclear power and aircraft industries, to take but two examples, hardly suggest so. Nor, except in the short term, does the macroeconomic record.

Through the 1960s and '70s, Europe outpaced the United States in terms of the per capita growth of gross national product and the proportion of that growth devoted to productive investment. It was Europe that had the higher rate of saving, and it was the United States that had to devalue its currency because it could not earn enough from abroad to finance the outflow of capital to more profitable countries.

In recent years, the superior U.S. record in output, jobs and price stability shows that the wheel is turning again. But this appears to be the result of U.S. policy changes, not of deep-seated structural differences between the two continents. It is only natural that

striking economic recovery results if first you wring out inflation, as the Fed has done through its monetary policy, and then impart major stimulus to demand, as the Reagan administration has done by moving into large budget deficits.

Do profound differences in personal behavior explain the divergent trends of recent years? This is far from clear. Europeans still want the things that money (and credit) can buy. There has been no sudden loss of the work ethic. There is no great gap between the comportment of labor union chiefs on the two sides of the Atlantic. On both sides they ask for high-productivity jobs in manufacturing (service jobs are frowned on), rising public investment, and safety nets for the poor; on both sides they oppose labor market flexibility, which is seen as cutting real wages and union power. The only difference is that unions have obtained their wishes less often in America; the U.S. government has been less accommodating. Arguably this reflects a weaker union position in America, but this is not fundamental: The unions are weakening in Europe too.

Europe has much to do. Capital markets ought to be allowed to work more freely. Regulations that limit initiative should be relaxed. Rigid wage rules must be eased. Above all, the countries of the European Community and the European Free Trade Association, which outweigh America in population and about equal it in production, need to make a reality of their free-trade arrangements, breaking down barriers that prevent their high-technology industries from enjoying the benefits that a single market confers on their American counterparts.

Steady progress in these fields can work miracles. In a few years, the geographical balance of pessimism can shift enormously. Temporarily out of sorts, Europe should not become prey to melancholy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The MX in the Real World

Congress should remove the fence it placed around the \$1.5 billion needed to produce the second batch of 21 MX missiles. It is one of those close questions that turn out finally not to be close. Everyone knows the limitations of this 10-warhead machine. It is provocative and destabilizing because its high accuracy gives it a first-strike potential, destabilizing because its relative vulnerability might tempt a president to use it early in a crisis rather than risk losing it to a Soviet first strike. In a world where strategic decisions were based on qualities of weapons alone, this would be enough to doom the MX. But the real world is a different place.

The real world is a place where things have not only qualities but connections. The MX is connected in the first instance to the heavy Soviet missiles, the more than 600 SS-16s and SS-19s whose first-strike capability it is meant to match. Granted, the new weapons ordered up in the Ford and Carter years are now nearing deployment and so the moment is passing, but the fact is that the United States has no heavy missiles of its own.

The MX is further connected to the arms control talks that are to open March 12 in Geneva. A prime American purpose there is to induce the Kremlin to make deep reductions in the heavy missiles that have long given it, and

it alone, a chance to knock out all of its adversary's land-based missiles in a surprise attack. This is the very definition of the Soviet threat. No one in his right mind can believe the Russians would reduce these extra-threatening heavy missiles — the numerical and political heart of their strategic force — if they did not have to worry about a similar American threat. Ronald Reagan thinks this. Andrei Sakharov thinks it too. Absent a successful anti-missile defense, this is what deterrence is all about.

Mr. Reagan has been criticized for failing to keep arms-building and arms control in reasonable balance. Whether in his overall policy he is now heading toward such a balance is a fair question. On the MX, however, he has a record. Many times he has said the missile is essential for defense purposes. On July 16, 1983, he said: "If an agreement is reached which calls for deep reductions — which, of course, is our goal — the number of [MX] missiles could certainly be adjusted downward. . . . As opportunities permit, the U.S. position will continue to evolve." That statement reflects the obvious and sensible consideration that American forces are necessarily related to Soviet forces. A freshening of the 1983 statement would surely quash most residual congressional misgivings about the MX.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

More Advice to Ignore?

If President Reagan pays no more attention to his new chief economist than he paid to the last one, his selection of Beryl Sprinkel for the post should do no lasting damage. Mr. Sprinkel, nominated to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, is a dogmatic monetarist, given to bashing the Federal Reserve System and foreign finance ministers. He may ruffle feathers, but an adviser has little influence if the advice does not listen.

The White House says the president will quickly fill all three council seats, and the depleted staff will be rebuilt to "full strength." That's nice. But if Mr. Reagan really cared, he would not have left the chairmanship vacant for seven months; no one was even designated as acting chairman after Martin Feldstein returned to Harvard last summer. Nor would Mr. Reagan have said two months ago that he might want to abolish the council altogether.

The Sprinkel council will surely not commit the sacrilege that Mr. Feldstein committed by disagreeing with the president in public about raising taxes. But Mr. Sprinkel, a Chicago bank economist before becoming the Treas-

ury's undersecretary for monetary affairs in 1981, has strong views and has had to be squelched at times. He is often more conservative than the administration and is commonly at odds with mainstream economic thought.

Among other things, he spawned the widely discredited argument that big budget deficits do not cause high interest rates, so why worry? And he itches to teach the Federal Reserve a thing or two about managing the money supply, but has been restrained by higher powers. It is not clear who will replace him at Treasury; with luck, someone less rigid.

Presidents of both parties have customarily stationed strong economists at their elbow — Arthur Burns, Walter Heller, Herbert Stein, Alan Greenspan and Charles Schultz among others. Mr. Reagan makes clear that he has little use for any economists, weak or strong. No one can force a president to listen to unvarnished professional advice if he prefers to rely on instinct and political advisers. As long as Mr. Reagan feels that way, what Mr. Sprinkel says will not make much difference.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

FROM OUR MARCH 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Big Rubber Problem in Ceylon
COLOMBO — Ceylon's first 100-percent rubber dividend was declared by the Ceylon Planters' Rubber Syndicate [on Feb. 28]. Although big dividends by the rubber companies in Ceylon are the rule rather than the exception, the amount of 100 percent is striking proof of the flourishing state of the industry. The shares of many of the Ceylon companies, which have risen to seven times their nominal value, are becoming rather unwieldy, and arrangements are being made for splitting them up. As an instance of the increasing value of rubber estates in Ceylon, a member of English society told the Herald's Colombo correspondent that he knew of three estates for which, about six years ago, a man refused to give £150,000, and which are now worth £600,000.

1935: Hitler's Victory in the Saar
BERLIN — Redeeming the promise he made to the Saarlanders that he would visit them in their first hours of "freedom," Adolf Hitler made his triumphant entry to the Saar [on March 1] and so furnished a climax to the celebration of the return of the province to the Fatherland after sixteen years of separation. If Herr Hitler's visit was a great day for the Saarlanders, it was also a great day in the Führer's life. The return of the Saar represents his first great international victory and the first territorial gain registered by the Reich under the Nazi regime. Herr Hitler made a plea for peace with France: "This is a happy day for Europe, because by the return of the Saar to the Reich the tension between two neighboring nations of Europe has been lifted."

One Who Fell Out Of Step

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Nothing is more heart-rending than the cry of a disenchanted true believer in the Ronald Reagan of yesterday — if you counted yourself among them. But if you were not of that persuasion, there is also quite a lot that is heartening in an article in the year-end issue of Foreign Affairs by Norman Podhoretz. It is an emotional experience and a rewarding intellectual exercise.

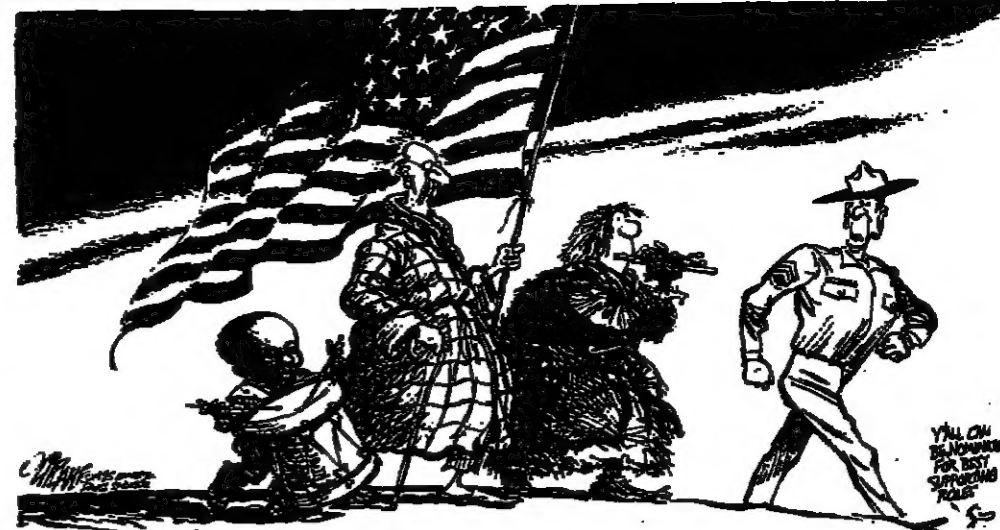
Mr. Podhoretz is the prestigious editor of Commentary magazine, the literary home port of neo-conservatism. This is a cult largely composed of prominent, fallen-away Democrats who thought back in 1980, as Mr. Podhoretz puts it, that they had discovered in Ronald Reagan (a former Democrat) "a more legitimate heir to the mainstream democratic tradition in foreign policy — the commitment to containment [of communism] running from Truman through Kennedy, Johnson and the late Sen. Henry Jackson."

And Mr. Podhoretz was pleased with the original thrust of Reagan policy: avoidance of arms control negotiations that might have "jeopardized" the buildup necessary to redress the U.S.-Soviet balance of military power. He liked the way Mr. Reagan went about rekindling America's patriotic spirit in the interest of restoring confidence "in the utility of military force as an instrument of worthy political purposes." He applauded Mr. Reagan's reinstitution of the East-West ideological conflict as the centerpiece of U.S. policy — in contrast to the preoccupations of his predecessors with geopolitical power-balancing or superpower rivalry.

So what's his gripe? That the pure conservatism of Ronald Reagan, as private citizen, has given way to, God help us, the practical political imperatives imposed on a president.

Détente, as practiced by Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, never lived up to Mr. Podhoretz's hopes. Now, it is Mr. Podhoretz's fear that in his second term, Mr. Reagan, "overwhelmed by the pressures of the political present, and perhaps lured by seductive fantasies of what historians in the future might say of him as a peacemaker" seems ready to embrace the course of détente wholeheartedly as his own.

Warning signs, as Mr. Podhoretz sees them, are everywhere in the



"Pick it up, now — this is the new revolution!"

record. Economic pressures are a key part of the linkage essential to "hard-headed" détente.

Yet the enormous irony is that in the economic sphere, Ronald Reagan, the great critic of détente . . . did not even measure up to the standards of toughness required by Mr. Nixon's theory.

Having promised linkage, he unlinked Jimmy Carter's grain embargo from the grand scheme of U.S.-Soviet relations. He caved in on the Siberian natural-gas pipeline to Western Europe out of some misguided concern for "alliance solidarity." He would not even bring economic pressure on Poland by declaring the Poles in default on their Western loans.

Mr. Reagan hailed the Afghani-

stan "freedom fighters," but did not do nearly enough to help them. Mr. Podhoretz complains Mr. Reagan is excused for not toppling the Marxist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua — but only because Congress got in his way.

But Mr. Reagan was not even as bold as John Foster Dulles (for whom Mr. Podhoretz has a low regard as a risk-taker) in Lebanon. Worse, "in spite of all the talk about retrenchment that came from the Reagan administration, and despite the high priority it had always given to combating international terrorism, when those marines were attacked by terrorists, the United States did nothing."

Mr. Podhoretz grants that under Mr. Reagan, "America was back —

in at least the sense that it would no longer passively acquiesce in the achievement of an irreversible military superiority by the Soviet Union." But he fears it has not been prepared, as it was 20 years earlier under John F. Kennedy, to "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend."

The truth is, of course, that Mr. Kennedy himself was not prepared to live by that inaugural rhetoric three months later when he fatally scaled down the U.S. role in the Bay of Pigs. There lies the real flaw in the Podhoretz analysis. His dream is not of a different Democratic Party but of a different day when the United States had overwhelming military superiority, a near-monopoly in nuclear arms.

What Mr. Podhoretz seems to be deploring is that Ronald Reagan, as president, has come to recognize the necessity as a practical matter of reconciling his old ideology with the new realities. Mr. Podhoretz sees Mr. Reagan moving not only toward arms control but maybe even broader accord with the Russians on the rules of East-West engagement. He sees the president headed toward a deal in Central America, accepting a communist Nicaragua in exchange for something rather like the prescriptions of the Contadora countries. If he should "move in this direction, he will cruelly disappoint those of us who once hoped that he might lead the Republican Party into assuming a responsibility for resisting Soviet imperialism that he himself had so often and justifiably attacked the Democrats for no longer wishing to carry."

And so he might. But that would not be too heavy a price to pay for those of us who believe that if Ronald Reagan should move in the direction Mr. Podhoretz so deplors, he would be on the right track.

The writer is a professor of political science at Queens College in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

While Others Kept the Faith

By Andrew Hacker

NEW YORK — Americans clearly feel better about "the way things are going" than they did a few years ago. Inflation has been brought under control; even if inflation did not impoverish anyone, those double digits portended the collapse of an orderly economy. Ending that anxiety was enough to raise the optimism index by several fractions of a point.

Secondly, the United States has leadership — it can only be called that — for the first time in many years. Ronald Reagan's presidency, a unique and fascinating phenomenon, has made most Americans feel better about their public and private lives. Even critics find him to be an invigorating target.

Mr. Reagan's impact hinges less on his policies than on his personal presence. The very tone and timbre of his voice reassures a nation weary of worries that nothing horrible is going to happen, either at home or abroad. Hence the lack of widespread reaction to being run out of Lebanon, to budget deficits and to shortfalls in foreign trade, along with relief that Americans need no longer fret about society's ills.

And despite hard-line talk, few people really feel we will get overinvolved in Central America or do something rash with the Russians.

That people believe conditions will be even better in five years expresses more a desire to preserve present satisfactions than any forecasting skills. Needless to say, not everyone has fared well. But from the outset America promised only opportunity, not equal results.

The writer is a professor of political science at Queens College in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

U.S. Aid to Egypt Is a Double-Edged Investment

By Stanley Reed

NEW YORK — Egypt's request for a \$1-billion increase in U.S. economic and military aid next year obliges Washington to re-examine its ties with Cairo before President Hosni Mubarak visits in March.

The U.S. record in dealing with Egypt in the years after the October 1973 war is one of the rare success stories of the period. Camp David is not "dead," as is often suggested, but rather stands as a building block for a wider peace settlement. Indeed, the agreement this month between the Palestine Liberation Organization and King Hussein of Jordan indicates that the Egyptians are making progress in prodding other Arabs to join the peace process.

In truth, aid more than diplomacy is the glue that binds the United States and Egypt together. Since the 1973 war, Washington has committed \$17 billion in military and economic assistance to keep up Egypt's interest in peace.

Thousands of American bureaucrats, businessmen, consultants and military personnel have moved to Cairo to administer dozens of projects, from power plants to family planning, when his foreign minister, \$2.5 billion on Egypt in the current fiscal year — more than double the level of U.S. aid to any country but

Israel, which is to receive \$2.6 billion. Egypt's relationship with the United States now resembles Israel's in many respects. Egyptians have become only slightly less proficient than Israelis at lobbying Congress. Washington now accepts Egypt as a

Egypt has become increasingly dependent on the United States — and more resentful.

ward that is entitled to a much bigger chunk of the foreign aid budget than many poorer countries. Together, Egypt and Israel draw one-third of all American foreign assistance.

A decade ago, extensive aid to Egypt was justified as necessary to help it stand on its own feet. But American help has produced the opposite result: increasing dependence on the United States for food and military equipment.

Thus, the Egyptian authorities, counting on huge shipments of subsidized American wheat, are allowing

domestic production to decline. The Egyptian government also refuses to raise the ridiculously low prices at which it sells electricity, water and other services — and as a result cannot finance maintenance. The assumption seems to be that someone else will eventually pay.

American policy-makers clearly believe that the money that goes to Egypt is well spent. In their view, a couple of billion dollars a year is a small price to pay for peace in the world's tinderbox. Certainly, Egyptian leaders would think twice about doing anything that might risk an aid cutoff. Unfortunately, this emphasis obscures the original motive that inclined Anwar Sadat toward peace — the developing national consensus that Egypt could not afford to go on spending its limited resources on confrontation with Israel.

Egyptian leftists have now disavowed that consensus — and the peace it produced — and have come to resent the United States.

The American presence in Egypt feeds this resentment. The individuals involved are generally well-intentioned and competent, but many Egyptians have come to see their efforts as those of an American raj.

There has been a rash of articles in the Cairo press attacking the aid program as part of "a shadow government" and charging that much of the American-sponsored social research in Egypt is really disguised intelligence-gathering.

What can be done? In framing an answer to the Egyptian request for increased aid, the Reagan administration must try to reward Mr. Mubarak's diplomatic efforts while also giving him the message that more self-reliance is in order. In the longer run, Washington should consider making Egypt's aid program more like Israel's — putting it on a strictly cash basis, without stipulations that it must be administered by Americans and spent on American goods and services.

Egypt is not a hotbed of anti-American sentiment, but the euphoria of the mid-1970s is a thing of the past. What a shame it would be if the United States were to follow in the steps of the Soviet Union — to become yet another victim of the Egyptians' tendency to blame their patrons for their own shortcomings.

The author, who writes frequently on the Middle East, visited Egypt in November. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Libyan Friendship Tilts Hassan to the Tough Side

By Flora Lewis

MARRAKESH, Morocco — Almost everybody who talks about Morocco's surprise treaty of union with Libya tries to explain it as a tactical, temporary move. But not King Hassan II, who signed it last summer. The Moroccan king insists it is the beginning of a "fine construction" that will take solid shape within "a few months."

He plans to visit Tripoli in March to sign a whole series of annexes. They will include an agreement to submit disputes to the World Court in The Hague, statutes and a budget for a joint secretariat, and accords on economic, cultural and labor matters.

The king was evidently offended by Western reactions of distaste at his sudden link with Colonel Mehemmed Qadhafi, which conferred a certain legitimacy and respectability on the Libyan troublemaker. But in a long, late-night interview in his ornate palace here, he appeared even more annoyed that his new friendship was being brushed off lightly.

Libya was the main supplier of arms for the Polisario, which has been fighting a guerrilla war for nine years in the Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony that Morocco claims and that the Polisario wants to make independent. King Hassan said that Libyan support had completely ended (which is disputed by some Western sources), and more important, that he can rely on Colonel Qadhafi not to start it up again.

He said the Libyan leader "may have his moods, as we all do, but he keeps his word. He is a man of his word." Nor was he concerned by the fact that Algeria has filled the gap

and is giving the Polisario even better equipment than it had before. The king said he was "sitting easy," and he did appear very sure of himself.

It is odd that he stressed the durability and growing sturdiness of his Libyan accord, when his foreign ministers went to Washington recently to give assurances that the pact was only transient. But it fits with the tough position he is taking in negotiations with Algeria on the Saharan issue.

Algeria has proposed a compromise that would recognize a "personal union" under the Moroccan crown with separate status for the Western Sahara, something like the old Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy. But Hassan is having none of it. He wants to organize a referendum which, he is convinced, would lead to complete absorption by Morocco. He is in no hurry to end the war, and indeed his army and his public appear quite content with the way it is going.

So he is smuggling down with Colonel Qadhafi. The king claims credit for arranging the recent release of four Britons imprisoned in Libya. But he does not pretend, as his supporters do, that he may tame the Libyan leader either in terms of stopping terrorism or bringing moderation in Arab arguments about Israel.

Instead, Hassan ducked the terror issue. "Do you really think Qadhafi is behind every terrorist act in the world?" he asked sarcastically.

instead for an Arab summit in Saudi Arabia in the next two months.

Nobody elsewhere believes the long-delayed summit meeting can be convened any time soon because of the sharp quarrels among the leaders. But Hassan said it would be the place to bring the Arab position "up to date," seeking to implement it and find "bridges" to President Reagan's proposal of September 1982 for Israeli-Jordanian talks.

The fact that Israel rejected both the Reagan plan and the 1982 Fez summit plan should put the United States and the Arabs "on the same side," he said.

The king gave the impression that he thought Arab and American views

could be brought closer without regard to Israel.

He was hard on Egypt, hinting that he would continue to oppose its return to the Arab League, though he helped obtain Egypt's readmission to the Islamic Conference Organization. He was hard on any compromise in the Saharan war. He spoke warmly of his "special friendship" with the United States, but said it should bring "special understanding."

It's a shame, Hassan has made important contributions to promoting moderation in the Arab world. He has been quietly helpful to Israel. Now, instead of restraining Colonel Qadhafi, Hassan is tilting the scales to the tougher side. This is not helpful at a time of delicate diplomacy.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Abe Was Kind — Honest

Regarding the opinion column "Why Americans Remember Lincoln" (Feb. 12) by William Safire:

So much has been researched and written about this great American president that it is difficult to understand a phrase such as "Lincoln chose war," or the assertion that he "was willing to put America through the brutality of . . . total war." A careful reading of the first inaugural alone would refute these imputations. And does Mr. Safire really mean to say that the U.S. Constitution — not to say democracy — is "an abstract political theory?"

A more just and accurate descrip-

tion of the character of Abraham Lincoln — of his infinite kindness and compassion — which Mr. Safire surely is capable of rendering, would be a valuable service in explaining a major source of the spiritual strength and vitality of democracy in America today. It would also help to fortify freedom for the world of tomorrow.

YU-TANG DANIEL LEW, Taipei.

Returning to Iran

In response to "Internal Unrest Adds to Warring Iran's Miseries" (Feb. 4) by Drew Middleton:

For six years I have been reading conflicting reports about Iran. The

For France, A Tragedy Repeated?

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — As tension grows in New Caledonia, one is reminded of Karl Marx's remark that history repeats itself. "The first time as tragedy, the second as farce."

For France, Algeria was the tragedy. Will New Caledonia be the farce? This tiny South Pacific island, located 23,000 kilometers (14,250 miles) from Paris, is a case unto itself. Given its demographic equilibrium and the size of the European community, which represents nearly 40 percent of the 145,000 inhabitants, any comparison should be with Northern Ireland, not with Algeria.

Spurred by local injustices, encouraged by a regional environment that seems to foster independence, and prompted by the presence in Paris of a Socialist government haunted by retrospective guilt over the Algerian war, the island's "Kanakaks" have called for immediate independence.

New Caledonia embodies contradictory historical logics. Democratic principles and the law of the majority would point to a French future for New Caledonia; but the overpowering trend toward decolonization, and the huge distance between the island and France, suggest independence as the long-term solution.

The New Caledonian quagmire is further complicated by domestic, strategic and economic factors.

In France, with legislative elections due next year, the opposition has seized the New Caledonian crisis with delight, only too happy to criticize the contradictions and hesitations of the Socialist government.

An unhealthy dialectic of passion between Metropolitan France and New Caledonia is favoring the rise of extremists on both sides. If the pro-independence movement was encouraged initially by the uneasiness and guilt feelings of the Socialists, the anti-independence factions are now playing for time, hoping for a return to rightist rule.

If the weight of the past hangs over political debates, the stakes of the future are in every discussion. Can France give up New Caledonia without losing its middle-power stature, precisely when history appears to be moving toward the Pacific? What would happen if French Polynesia and Guyana were to be lost next, thus jeopardizing French nuclear experiments and the European space program? Worse still, what if New Caledonia were to fall under Soviet influence, becoming a base for regional destabilization?

As pacifist and anti-nuclear waves reach the South Pacific, shaking the stability of the military alliance that binds the United States to New Zealand and Australia, French worries are not altogether unfounded.

Economic factors have also played a negative, if marginal, role. The decline of nickel fortunes since the 1969-70 boom has increased the island's dependence on French aid, and aggravated the social climate.

In the face of all this, the Pisani plan, named after France's special envoy to New Caledonia, is an attempt to combine independence and association, to preserve the rights of a sovereign state while protecting the European population and French strategic interests. It appears more and more to be outdated by events. Edgard Pisani is the likely scapegoat.

If it may simply be that independence is not the ideal outcome for New Caledonia. The importance of other minorities (Asian and Polynesian), the tribal realities of the Kanaks in the multiracial society that constitutes New Caledonia, and the existence of divisions within the community, seem to suggest that reinforced autonomy, strengthened by economic and social reform, could be a better outcome for now.

But, as passions mount, both in France and New Caledonia, it may already be too late for compromise. Some "farces" have tragic endings.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



King Hassan II

news of opposition movements brought hope. But after six years of exile, I see nothing but consolidation in Iran. Therefore I have decided to return home. Please do not keep people hoping any longer.

HASSAN ALIZADEH, London.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Cotton Club' Leaves Cab Calloway Cold

By Jacqueline Trescott

WASHINGTON — In the movie "The Cotton Club," one scene depicts the band leader Cab Calloway. But while the film by Francis Coppola may have used Calloway's name, it does not use his or the era's real history.

"It was a movie—that's all I can say about it. They made it the way they wanted to make it. They portrayed what they wanted to portray. It was just a movie, and it was a good movie," Calloway said.

He said the word "movie" in a flat, noncommittal way, adding at one point, "It's a picture. It could be 'The Seven Dwarfs' and it wouldn't make any difference. It is just a picture." Underneath the neutrality is a tremor of disgruntlement. He has seen the movie five times, mainly at celebrity opening nights, and has been cut in all his assessments. "They were looking to make a few million dollars out of it, as far as I can see. I don't think it was done for any cultural purpose or any other purpose but commercial," he said.

Calloway is one of the giants. He knew the scene of black and white entertainers, businessmen and racketeers in Harlem that the film uses as a setting for a story of romance and crime.

"The Cotton Club story hasn't been told," he said, emphatically. "The picture wasn't about the Cotton Club. The picture was a gangster picture." His mammoth laugh tells how simplistic and unfortunate was the result, in his view.

Other black performers who danced and played at the landmark night spot have spoken out about the film's emphasis on the underworld, the focus on a white musician played by Richard Gere, his timidity at exploring how the black talent influenced the times, and the oversimplification of characters in what was a complex racial situation.

But Calloway is not going to be drawn into the debate. Asked about a scene where the white owner physically threatens the character played by Gregory Hines, Calloway says only, "That was all wrong. The part where they abused the performers, that never happened."

Calloway, 77, has been performing for six decades, years that might show in his girth but not in his spirit. His calendar is booked 30 to 40 weeks a year. "Much as I want to—put it that way," he said of his engagements, which span symphonies to clubs.

Last summer he organized a band for three weeks of appearances on the West Coast. On Feb. 17, he danced with the Rockettes in New York for the second "Night of 100 Stars" benefit.

The active roster of his generation of entertainers, including Lena Horne and Lionel Hampton, still has a huge cross-generational following. Calloway does not have to reshape his shows for the youngsters. "No, I don't change. You see, I have done it all. My reputation has carried me over 60 years."

A link between the ages of jazz, swing and good sound, Calloway has made his mark in several media. His songs "Minnie the Moocher" and "The Reckless Man" are classics, and he invented the unforgettable phrase "Hi-de-ho" one night when he forgot the lines to "Minnie." In 1943 he appeared in the musical "Stormy Weather" and in the 1950s he sang the role of Sportin' Life, a part he had been an inspiration for, in a revival of "Porgy and Bess." He later appeared on Broadway in "Hello, Dolly!"

A discussion of reviving art forms such as tap dancing, of which he was a master, is alien to him. "It has always been. People have been tap dancing for 100 years. It started out with the jig."

Leaving back in a wing chair and counting off the dozens of symphony orchestras he has performed "St. James Infirmary" with, he said he could not describe the source of the energy that keeps people calling his performances electrifying. But it is all natural: "If I have to force it, I don't do it. I have never gotten to the point where I have to force it."



Cab Calloway: The Cotton Club story is still untold.

Prices Still Low for Charles X Furniture

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The prejudice against French furniture of the early 19th century is so strong that it defies both inflation and the drying up of the market, which has less and less to offer in such areas. Two auctions Wednesday at Drouot, conducted by the Oger-Dumont group and by Hubert Le Blanc, leave little doubt on that score.

Yet, two decades ago, the style best represented Wednesday

SOURIN MELIKIAN

seemed to stand a fair chance of getting off the ground. Characterized by the use of yellow veneer—satinwood, elm, ash—on which linear patterns in dark-brown wood stand out, it is associated with the reign of King Charles X (1824-1830). Some of it, however, was produced under Louis XVIII, whose reign began in 1815 after the final fall of Napoleon I. Nor is 1830 to be considered as a clear end to the period; the Charles X style lingered for a few years under Louis Philippe. Even so, it covered a limited span of time, and rarely should increase prices. In the early 1960s an intensive promotional effort was made by French dealers, backed up by art monthlies such as *Connaissance des Arts*. A decorator who had talent and a forceful personality, Madeleine Castaing, gave this effort a helping hand.

Commodities and secretaries started selling in the range of 30,000 to 50,000 francs (then roughly \$6,000 to \$10,000) for the better pieces—a lot for furniture in those days. But the fashion was short-lived. By the mid-1970s, not much was heard about Charles X furniture. The talk was about Art Nouveau and Art Deco. The latter is now solidly entrenched. It sells at prices that are

getting close to those for important 18th-century furniture, while Charles X pieces go for not much more than they did a decade ago—not even keeping up with inflation.

On Wednesday the proceedings started with the Oger-Dumont wares. The first item, a fireplace screen built like a porch with a projecting tablet of brackets to be used as writing desk, was a masterpiece of early 19th-century cabinet-making. The satinwood veneer, set off by amaranth-wood moldings, was superb. The screen went at 13,500 francs (now about \$1,370).

It was succeeded by a pair of sofas called *campes pompiers*, of boat-shaped design, one end higher than the other, the long side, set against the wall, upholstered. The yellow wood, not identified by the experts, was inlaid with a Brazilian rosewood pattern of a rosette flanked by neo-Roman palmettes. Pairs are rare. At 66,000 francs, this pair was cheaper than it might have been in about 1970.

Next came a set of four tables *gigognes*, or nested tables, in satinwood with black fillets around the rim. The set appears to have left the experts in some doubt as to its exact period, which was broadly stated as "19th century." The slender, columnar legs and the flat-topped, cusped arches at the top vouch, however, for its being from the Charles X period. The price, 13,500 francs, was more than reasonable.

Rarest of all in the Oger-Dumont sale was an oval table with four bow-shaped legs. A small oval table links the legs halfway up. The amaranth feet, carved like lion claws, and the capitals point to a period shortly after the Napoleonic era, perhaps around 1820. The elegance and the rarity of the model make the knock-down price of 27,000 francs a joke.

Hubert Le Blanc then took over



Table sold at 27,000 francs.

in another room. Among the earlier pieces was a large table, its round top supported by three sinuous legs terminating in ram heads. The dark-brown amaranth pattern of neo-classical inspiration, set off by the mellow golden veneer, is superb. So is the quality of the carved ram heads. The only flaw, literally, is a crack in the veneer on top. It may be impossible to repair the table to perfection, not even by stripping. This may account for the price—44,500 francs.

No such excuse can be put forward regarding an excellent commode, whose two doors open to disclose three English-style sliding drawers. The palmette-and-scroll pattern in amaranth is the quintessence of Charles X design. The price of 51,000 francs may be good as the market stands, but it does not do justice to the work.

The 19th-century masterpiece in this sale was another center table. Its hexagonal top rests on six bronze winged busts supported by tapering pillars that rise from a shaped base. A mixture of Empire influence and the English idea of the hexagonal top date it to 1815-1820. Its execution points to a great cabinetmaker the name of Georges-Jacob-Desmaller springs to mind. Characteristically, it was bought by Jacques Perrin, one of the world's leading dealers specializing in 18th-century furniture. Anyone used to the great creations of the grandfather, the first Georges Jacob, who worked for Marie Antoinette at Versailles, or to those of his sons, Georges II Jacob and François-Honoré, who signed "Jacob Frères, rue Meslée," would find something familiar about this table. It was knocked down at 140,000 francs, to which should be added a restoration bill of 15,000 to 20,000 francs. That, again, is very low for a piece that may be rated one of the finest of its time.

The reasons for such disregard

are complex. An important fact is that the entire range of "First Restoration" furniture was imitated under the "Second Restoration" of the period of Louis Philippe (1830-1848). The models are, broadly speaking, the same, but in a simplified version; this was the beginning of the mass-production age. French furniture, Mahogany placed the earlier yellow veneer with amaranth marquetry, or reverse, which came into fashion about 1827; dark Brazilian rosewood veneer, inlaid with yellow wood patterns. The business Louis Philippe furniture has the perception of First Restoration furniture. It has also given, wrongly, the feeling that Charles X pieces are available by the hundreds.

A second factor detrimental to Charles X is its architectural quality and its strictness in ornament design. The current mood is geared to the baroque rather than the classical. At the end of the 19th century, one of the most beautiful Louis XVI period commodes fared at auction in recent years. Carrying the mark of Guillemin Beneman, it combines architectural perfection with lightness. The straight portion of the facade projects slightly forward, and arm mounts emphasize the main sections. The moody mahogany veneer has just the right mellow.

"Too banal!" No imagination leading dealers said of this piece echoing the verdict of the market. This is as good as saying the figure by Bach lacks the fantasy Cimarosa concerto. At 400 francs, Beneman's commode is to an unidentified private buyer who may be congratulated for his year's most resounding bar so far.

Pantheon Focus On French Work

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The list of rent and scheduled work from Pantheon has a strong French flavor. This spring's Modern series includes works by M. Tournier and Simone de Beauvoir as well as the late Julio Cortázar, Argentina, and others.

This summer, Pantheon publishes Marguerite Duras's "The Lover," which won the 1984 court prize, France's top literary award.

Later this month the company has scheduled "Neurological Theology of Mind," by Dr. Pierre Changaux of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. In April it will publish "The War Diaries of Jean Sartre," November 1939-1940.

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Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3
Ireland	Ir. L.	104	52	
Italy	Lira	316,000	158,000	86
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	
Netherlands	Fl.	480	240	
Norway	N. Kr.	1,120	560	
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	
Spain	Ptas.	17,400	8,700	
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,120	560	
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East				
Montercard		\$1	281	141
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Caribbean States, Asia				
		\$1	368	184

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ARTS / LEISURE

Enchanting 'Purple Rose' May Be Allen's Best Ever

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Everything about Cecilia (Mia Farrow) is tinged with melancholy, including the time — the depressed 1930s — and the place, a drab little New Jersey town where even the sunlight looks gray. Her husband, Monk (Danny Aiello), a big, short-tempered lug, isn't a bad sort, really, and, like almost every other man in town, he's out of a job and not

Allen's new comedy as well as of the movie within it.

To be blunt about it, "The Purple Rose of Cairo" is pure enchantment. It's a sweet, lyrically funny, multilayered work that again demonstrates that Woody Allen is the premier American filmmaker. Standing something over 5 feet tall in his sneakers, he towers above all others.

"The Purple Rose of Cairo" is as fine as anything he's ever done, from "Take the Money and Run," "Annie Hall" and "Manhattan," through "Zelig" and "Broadway Danny Rose." Quite possibly it is his best. I would even go so far as to rank it with two acknowledged classics, Luis Buñuel's "Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie" and Buster Keaton's "Sherlock Junior," both of which it recalls though in no way imitates.

It also recalls Allen's own small classic of a story, "The Kugelmas Episode," about a professor of humanities who becomes so infatuated with Madame Bovary that he finds himself inside the Flaubert novel making mince-meat of the plot line.

Though Allen does not appear in "The Purple Rose of Cairo," his work as writer and director is so strong and sure that one is aware of his presence in every frame. It does not overwhelm the contributions of the others, but illuminates them, particularly the glowing, funny performance of Farrow. It's as if this wonderful actress, in spite of her English stage credits and all her earlier films, was finally awakened only when Allen cast her in "A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy," "Zelig" and, most spectacularly, "Broadway Danny Rose."

My admiration for Allen extends



Reiner (right), Daphne Zuniga, John Cusack during filming of "Sure Thing."

MOVIE MARQUEE

looking for work. However, when he's had a few beers, he's inclined to push her around a bit.

Cecilia presents her objections to Monk in the form of extremely tentative observations: "All you do is drink and play dice and I wind up getting smacked." Replies Monk with reason: "I always warn you first." Cecilia is even a failure as a waitress in the town's single, very greasy spoon.

It's no wonder that Cecilia, like millions of other Americans of her time, finds life on the silver screen not only preferable to but more real than the world around her. One day, after going through a bad patch at the diner and with Monk she is sitting in the Jewel Theater, watching something called "The Purple Rose of Cairo" for the umpteenth time, when the film's handsome, four-square juvenile, a phibetized character named Tom Baxter (Jeff Daniels), steps down from the screen and into Cecilia's life. As Cecilia later confides to her sister, "I just met a wonderful man. He's fictional, but you can't have everything."

This is the real "Purple Rose of Cairo," which is the title of Woody

to everyone connected with "The Purple Rose of Cairo" — all of the actors, including Daniels, Aiello, Dianne Weist and the players within the film within: Stuart Wurtzel, the production designer; and particularly Gordon Willis, the director of photography, who has great fun imitating the look of the movie Cecilia falls in love with as well as creating a style fitting to the depressed times that frame the interior film.

A Beguiling Comedy

Rob Reiner's new film, "The Sure Thing," is glowing proof, writes Janet Maslin in The New York Times, of two things: Traditional romantic comedy can be adapted to suit the teen-age trade, and Reiner's contribution to "This Is Spinal Tap" was more than a matter of humor. That film had its

laughs but it also had enough sweetness and cohesiveness to make an audience somehow care about its characters, even at their most idiotic. "The Sure Thing" brings the same affectionate style to bear on a charmingly mismatched collegiate couple. They spar their way through a cross-country journey to California to see their respective mates, falling in love with each other along the way.

The title refers to the gorgeous, promiscuous surfer girl to whom a cutup named Walter (Gib) Gibson (John Cusack) has been promised an introduction by a high school buddy. Gib's classmate Alison Bradbury (Daphne Zuniga), who has the hairdo of a Breck girl and a matching sense of humor, has her

own beau in California — a high-prep law student who hates parties, enjoys tea, plans to have a hound and a farmhouse some day, and shapes up as the consummate stiff. The surest thing here is the inspiration guiding Reiner, and the screenwriters Steven L. Bloom and Jonathan Roberts, in recasting "It Happened One Night" as a contemporary adolescent love story. To that film's foolproof on-the-road romantic formula, the filmmakers have added a moral dilemma for Gib, who isn't entirely comfortable with the frat-party ethics of his friends. That he and Alison come to understand themselves while discovering each other makes the film all the more beguiling.

AUCTION SALES

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France Gorse in his studio in Suetschach.

Slovene Sculptor France Gorse, 87,
In Productive Austrian 'Retirement'

By Alan Levy

International Herald Tribune

SUETSCHACH, Austria — This Slovene-speaking village (pop. 400) is so picturesque that, every year in early September, it invites to an unidentified painter from Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy to paint what they see and, at the end of the international Painters Week, to exhibit and sell what they paint. One of the first landmarks these painters discover is the sculptor France Gorse, 87, living in a 400-year-old farmhouse next door to a church.

A prize pupil of Ivan Mestrovic (1883-1962) in Zagreb six decades from Pantheon fame, Gorse returned to his roots in flavor. This spring's Mel 772 after two decades in Cleveland, where he worked and taught, he came to Tourner and Simone depend the autumn of life in semi as well as the late retirement in Suetschach — a Argentine, and others, mountain pass distant, but a political. This summer, Pantheon removed, from his native publish Marguerite Deloviana in Yugoslavia — and in "Lover," which won the award has been carving away steady-cour prize. France's art in a winter of content, filling the region's churches with modern, inward-looking, innovative crucifixes and Stations of the Cross and giving his village a The Biology of Mind ("Water Spirit") fountain.

He left for Italy, where the Italian Commission on War Damages assigned him to create works for three churches. Returning to Yugoslavia after five years, he had his first one-man show in Ljubljana in 1932. His early expressive portraits are now a staple of several museums. He left for Italy, where the Italian Commission on War Damages assigned him to create works for three churches. Returning to Yugoslavia after five years, he had his first one-man show in Ljubljana in 1932. His early expressive portraits are now a staple of several museums.

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Folger Theater to Stay Open

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The director of the Folger Shakespeare Library says Amherst College has agreed to donate \$560,000 to enable the Folger Theater to remain open two more years. The Amherst trustees had said earlier that the theater would close at the end of this season.

The trustees, who administer the Folger Library, will donate \$300,000 over the next two years, in addition to \$260,000 for maintenance and upkeep of the 253-seat theater, said Werner Gundersheimer, the library's director.

Gundersheimer said an anonymous donor had pledged \$100,000, to be matched on a 3-1 basis, to help the theater survive the transitional period.

In January the trustees said the theater was an unacceptable drain on the library's resources. The theater has lost \$40,968 to \$493,000 a year during its 15-year existence. The trustees' decision to keep the theater open was apparently influenced by public uproar over the announcement that the theater would close.

Shostakovich Work to Be Restaged

The Associated Press

RANKFURT — The Bolshoi Ballet choreographer, Yuri Grigorovich, outlining an 11-day tour of West Germany, has discussed plans for revived work by Dmitri Shostakovich.

The ballet corps of Moscow's Bolshoi Theater tours Duisburg, Frankfurt and Düsseldorf starting Sunday. The March 3-7 performances in Duisburg are part of Homage to Shostakovich, a year-long program of performances in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

POONESBURY

The Associated Press

SENATOR, I REALIZE THERE'S A COMING SHAKEDOWN IN THE FARM ECONOMY, AND THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WON'T DO MUCH TO CURE THE BLOW.

BUT THE FACT REMAINS I'M THE MOTHER OF TWO, I BARE MYSELF, AND I LIVE ON A FAMILY FARM. I SHOULD COUNT FOR SOMETHING!

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Filmmakers Meet Obstacles in Kenya

By Barry Shlachter

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — The shooting of a film starring Robert Redford and Meryl Streep is under way in Kenya — presenting a special set of obstacles not usually encountered in Hollywood.

The makers of "Out of Africa" put false ears on Kenyan extras, because most of them no longer stretch their earlobes. The filmmakers imported eight African lions from California because the local ones were not tame enough. And the film, due for release in December, has met charges of wage discrimination: A white adult extra earns two and a half times more than an adult black Kenyan.

The co-producer, Terry Clegg, said the wage gap stemmed purely from supply and demand. In Europe, he said, where the situation is reversed, an African would receive a higher daily rate.

Several weeks into the shooting, 500 white men got Edwardian short-back-and-sides haircuts from a battery of barbers. Dressers fitted them out in jodhpurs, leggings, floppy jackets and pith helmets or floppy "double-lens" (two-layered) hats, which early Kenyan settlers thought gave better protection from the sun.

Several dozen African men had their hair fixed according to the tribe they represented. Some had drooping artificial ears, made of foam latex, fitted with silver-dollar-sized wooden rings or beads.

Peth Njau, 22, a mechanic, sat patiently as he was affixed to his head. Africans who had their heads shaved or false ears glued on received higher pay, the equivalent of \$15 instead of the minimum \$9, or half of that for a child.

"They are paying very low," he said, even though he had been instructed by the set's public relations officer not to discuss the subject. "The white people are getting much more and they don't have to put anything onto their ears."

Opera Season Cut In Washington

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Washington Opera has announced that it will present two fewer operas than usual next season, and cut the number of performances 38 percent, because of reduced federal funds.

Martin Feinstein, general director of the company, cited rising expenses, reduced government aid and what he said was the prospect of a 25-percent cut in private contributions if the Reagan administration's tax simplification plan is approved by Congress.

The company is reducing its \$5.4 million budget to \$5 million next year by trimming the number of productions from seven to five and the number of performances from 72 to 45, Feinstein said.

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AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg
BAT	22262	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	+ 1/4
TIE	9789	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	+ 1/4
Waters	6034	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEREN	4831	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Domini	4611	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
ARK Inst	3363	4 1/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	+ 1/4
Waters	1844	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
Waters	1743	14 1/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	+ 1/4
Umicore	1267	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
Calumet	1252	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
Widgits	1252	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
Prested	1238	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch	
228.50	227.43	228	+	1.57

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(Continued on Page 10)

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 11,640,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 7,813,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

ADNOC is one of the major oil companies in the Middle East controlling the Exploration, Production and Processing of Oil, Gas and Associated Products in Abu Dhabi.

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company wishes to recruit a number of professional personnel in its Exploration & Production Directorate as follows:

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING SUPERVISOR

Responsible for conducting and evaluating studies of surface production facilities of oil and gas both onshore and offshore from the engineering and operational point of view. Also responsible for optimizing and evaluating well completions, well testing and logging programmes and all other aspects of Petroleum Engineering. He should be able to use computer programmes related to the work mentioned above.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering or equivalent with a minimum of 10 years experience in Production & Petroleum Engineering.

RESERVOIR SIMULATION ENGINEER

Responsible for collection and evaluation of reservoir engineering data for reservoir simulation studies. He should also be able to run reservoir simulators and evaluate the results.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering or equivalent, with 5 years experience in a major Oil Company, including a minimum of 2 years in reservoir engineering.

Strong computer background is preferable.

RESERVOIR ENGINEER (PETROPHYSICAL ANALYSIS)

Participate in establishing ADNOC's data base and ensure that the log interpretation parameters are updated.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering or equivalent, with 5 years experience in a major Oil Producing Company, including a minimum of 2 years in log analysis.

Strong computer background is preferable.

MANAGEMENT REPORTS COORDINATOR

Responsible to prepare, for management, technical reports on major issues pertaining to the work of the Exploration and Production Directorate as well as that of the subsidiary operating companies. He should be able to supervise the preparation of monthly management report and other related activities. He should also be able to take a lead in developing and implementing standardization of reporting formats for the companies in the ADNOC Group and a computerized information system, and document storage and retrieval on microfilm.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in either Petroleum/Mechanical/Chemical Engineering or equivalent, with a minimum of 8 years relevant experience in the oil/gas exploration and production industry. Knowledge of modern methods of information handling will be a distinct advantage. He should have excellent analytical and communication skills.

ASSISTANT MANAGEMENT REPORTS COORDINATOR

Responsible for collection and review of information and data pertaining to the Exploration & Production activities and that of the subsidiary operating companies. He should be able to prepare a monthly management report from the data collected and assist in preparation of technical data for Management Information System.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in either Petroleum/Mechanical/Chemical Engineering or equivalent, with a minimum of 5 years relevant experience in petroleum exploration and production industry. Knowledge of modern methods of information handling will be a distinct advantage. He should have excellent analytical and communication skills.

SENIOR PLANNING ENGINEER (SPECIAL STUDIES)

Involvement in special studies regarding the fields' developments which include broad design criteria for facilities planning, preliminary cost estimates for towers, flowlines, offshore structures, production and injection facilities, etc. The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum or Mechanical Engineering with a minimum of 6 years oil field experience in facilities design and cost (offshore and onshore), and reservoir performance.

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• PURCHASER, 38, Kipper, Ch. Production, Purchase material manufacturing. 12 years overseas services: from to create store and this organization to create purchase department a contacts national and international sales, contracts, orders, overseas management. Ref: 416-PARIS CADRES 1/MS.

50 من النسخ

ACROSS

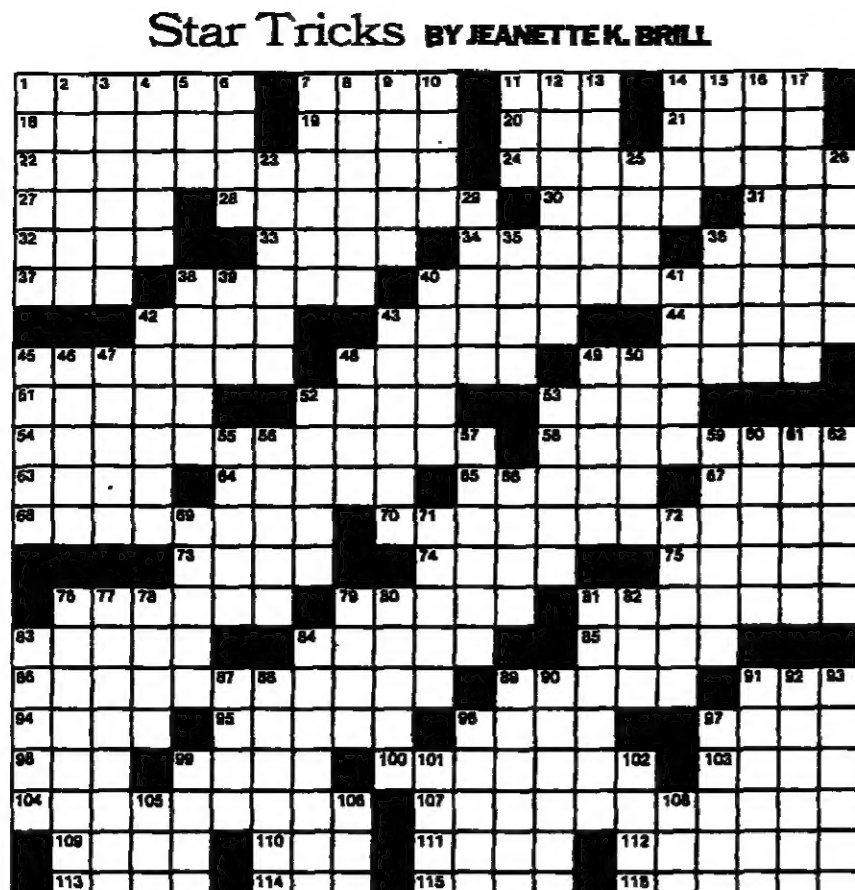
1 Tree
7 Something to be counted
11 Former featherweight champ
14 Metal fastener
18 Small space
19 Corey's (1894 marchers)
20 Under the weather
21 Sel's cousin
22 What Kojak watches?
24 Gopher Calvin's garden staple?
27 Equal to Pierre
28 Landed properties
31 Actress Hagen
32 Quaver, for one
33 River of NW France
34 "are the times..."
36 Seed covering
37 Chemical suffix
38 Attic festival
40 What singer Pat can do to seem busy?
42 Placer contents
43 Wild goose
44 Bobbins

ACROSS

45 Usually
48 Bambi's kin
49 Pouched
51 Smallest of the cyclades
52 Not curly, as hair
53 Cnemid
54 Famed skater's favorite game?
58 Actress Molly's favorite dessert?
63 "The Love..."
64 Gung-ho
65 Blazing
67 Beloved of Redmire
68 Boxer Billy's racket?
70 Newscaster Daniel's favorite meal?
73 Old Norse poem
75 Purloin
76 Fugate one
78 Small sandpiper
81 William, Dick and Eleanor of
83 Author Potok
84 Ky. college
85 Macaws

ACROSS

86 How actress Dorothy sings?
88 Late bloomer
91 "Stoops to Conquer"
94 First name in who's who
95 "Day's Night," Beatles film
96 Prefix with natal
97 Rhodod
98 Goddess banished from Olympus
99 Noah's eldest son
100 Commercial section of London
103 Household need
104 Josip Broz on the wagon?
107 What a raconteur shouldn't dangle?
108 W.V. II locale
110 "Exodus" hero
111 Paddock papa
112 Lustrous fabric
113 Sneak exposed by Micawber
114 Precognition, for short
115 Greek resistance gp. of W.V.
116 Tendencies



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN

1 Connected series
2 Webfoot's home
3 Tell
4 "prosequi"
5 English urban district on the Ouse
6 Enthusiastic review
7 Leader of the 28th of July movement
8 Good Queen Bess
9 Struck

DOWN

10 Actress Daly
11 Cabin boy in "Moby-Dick"
12 Antimony is one
13 Give satisfaction
14 Did some gardening
15 Fifth, e.g.
16 Flaps
17 Lovage
23 "Liebestod"
25 Fit to be—
26 Soupy from N.C.
29 Ermine in summer
35 "—soit qui maly pense"
38 Iron and Stone
39 Tudor or York
38 Totality
41 Retard of U. of Maine
42 Actor from Pittsburgh
43 Fluffs
45 For the problem at hand
46 "—evil..."

DOWN

47 Starman, e.g.
48 Receptacle
49 Insect's trill
50 Prepared potatoes, in a way
52 Some Rialto
53 Stale
55 Hymnist John Mason
56 Winning hit, in baseball argot
57 Native medicine man in Hawaii
58 City on the Loire
60 French pioneer in psychiatry
61 Standard of perfection
62 Hines and Warren
66 Receptacle for bulky water
69 Former name of Communism
71 Colonial broadcaster
72 "...this": C. F. Adams
76 Rather brief

DOWN

77 Actress Goddard
78 Candy stripper
79 Calchas was one
80 Swap
81 Obvious
82 Prill or substitute
83 Grip of sorts
84 Faultfinders
87 Okinawan seaport
88 Lobster claws
89 Arabian romance
90 Metric measures

DOWN

91 Squid
92 Greeted
93 Terry and Glasgow
96 Ancient Mariner's cry
97 Kind of fence
98 Bus station
101 Recess at Notre Dame
102 Congressman's reg.
105 Violinist Bull
106 Van Winkle
108 Telpher

BOOKS

TWO JIMA: Legacy of Valor
By Bill D. Ross. 359 pp. Illustrated. \$22.50.
Vanguard Press, 424 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Drew Middleton

FORTY years ago the U.S. Marines and Navy launched their assault on the tiny Pacific island of Iwo Jima and opened one of the bloodiest campaigns in U.S. military history. When it was over, 36 days later, there had been 25,582 American casualties; 6,821 killed in action.

The heroism, the sacrifice and the endurance of the men involved was of epic proportions. But although the official reports are accurate and detailed, there has been no single book that caught the flavor of the fighting, the sounds and sights that confronted the Marines as they moved ashore, the confusion, the brutality of battle.

Bill D. Ross has written that book. I consider it the best book on a campaign and on a fighting force, in this case the Marines, since Alan Moorehead's work on the battle of Alamein. The author's research has been thorough. He has read, as far as I can see, most of the writing, published and unpublished on Iwo Jima, and he has given us a splendid book.

The battle scenes are excellent. And Ross pays tribute to the almost inhuman bravery of the Japanese defenders. When the campaign began there were about 21,000 Japanese on the island. The Marines took just over 1,000 prisoners. The others died.

This is more than a book about a battle. There was a public at home waiting for news. As the casualties mounted the public was appalled. William Randolph Hearst opened a campaign in his newspapers advocating the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander in the Pacific over Admiral Chester Nimitz, who directed the Iwo Jima campaign.

Hearst, apparently, had decided that MacArthur would suit him as a strategist and, perhaps, as president. It all came to nothing. But the incident is a useful reminder of the damage one self-willed publisher can do.

The first casualties stunned the high command. By nightfall on Feb. 21 American casualties on Iwo Jima were 644 killed, 4,108 wounded and 560 missing. This in 51 hours of fighting. "There was no doubt," the author writes "that Marines were in the

bloodiest battle since Gettysburg." He means, of course, an American battle; losses on the Somme and at Verdun in World War I were much higher than the Iwo Jima totals.

Understandably, Ross ponders the motivation, the training, the morale that enabled the Marines to carry on day after day under a hail of shells, mortar bombs, machine-gun and rifle fire. He does a good job but no writer really can plumb the inner workings of the infantryman's mind although some good ones, and Ross is among them, have tried.

To today's readers the behavior of the Marines on Iwo Jima probably seems incredible. The author tries to explain why they were able to do what they did by giving a detailed description of the training of new Marines in boot camp. It tells us a great deal about why they were able to fight and win at Iwo Jima, but not all. Great fighting units like the Marines and the Guards develop out of tradition and pride as much as from 20-mile hikes with full packs.

Why was the battle of Iwo Jima fought at all? The question arises out of the stark figures of casualties. The answer is that the island's airfields would provide a launching pad for the Air Force's assault on Japan. Does this suffice when, today, we know that work on the first atomic bomb was nearing completion? This generation's answer will probably be no. War, however, has its own dynamics. Looking back at the long, brutal drive across the Pacific, the recognized importance of Iwo Jima, the battle seems inevitable.

The half-forgotten names and phrases and incidents return on these pages: the flag planted on Mount Suribachi, the kamikazes swooping down on the Saratoga in a raid that cost the lives of 717 sailors, the cry, "The Old Man's Got It" when a commander is killed.

To those who, regrettably, know the face of battle, Iwo Jima reinforces the memory of the dull, stupid horror they know war to be. For those who do not, the book is required reading if for no other reason that it will show them what Americans are capable of in battle.

Drew Middleton is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. TREE
7. SOMETHING TO BE COUNTED
11. FORMER FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMP
14. METAL FASTENER
18. SMALL SPACE
19. COREY'S (1894 MARCHERS)
20. UNDER THE WEATHER
21. SEL'S COUSIN
22. WHAT KOJAK WATCHES?
24. GOPHER CALVIN'S GARDEN STAPLE?
27. EQUAL TO PIERRE
28. LANDED PROPERTIES
31. ACTRESS HAGEN
32. QUAVAR, FOR ONE
33. RIVER OF NW FRANCE
34. "ARE THE TIMES..."
36. SEED COVERING
37. CHEMICAL SUFFIX
38. ATTIC FESTIVAL
40. WHAT SINGER PAT CAN DO TO SEEM BUSY?
42. PLACER CONTENTS
43. WILD GOOSE
44. BOBBINS

DOWN
1. CONNECTED SERIES
2. WEBFOOT'S HOME
3. TELL
4. "PROSEQUI"
5. ENGLISH URBAN DISTRICT ON THE OUSE
6. ENTHUSIASTIC REVIEW
7. LEADER OF THE 28TH OF JULY MOVEMENT
8. GOOD QUEEN BESS
9. STRUCK
10. ACTRESS DALY
11. CABIN BOY IN "MOBY-DICK"
12. ANTIMONY IS ONE
13. GIVE SATISFACTION
14. DID SOME GARDENING
15. FIFTH, E.G.
16. FLAPS
17. LOVAGE
23. "LIEBESTOD"
25. FIT TO BE—
26. SOUPY FROM N.C.
29. ERMINE IN SUMMER
35. "—SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE"
38. IRON AND STONE
39. TUDOR OR YORK
38. TOTALITY
41. RETARD OF U. OF MAINE
42. ACTOR FROM PITTSBURGH
43. FLUFFS
45. FOR THE PROBLEM AT HAND
46. "—EVIL..."

DENNIS THE MENACE



"CAN I BRING MY DOG NEXT SUNDAY?
HE'S NICER THAN MOST PEOPLE."

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	15	10	Seoul	24	15
Amsterdam	12	8	Singapore	31	24
Berlin	12	8	Taipei	24	15
Bombay	28	24	Tokyo	24	15
Buenos Aires	12	8	Yokohama	24	15
Calcutta	28	24			
Cairo	28	24			
Cardiff	12	8			
Chicago	12	8			
Copenhagen	12	8			
Dallas	12	8			
Delhi	28	24			
Dublin	12	8			
Edinburgh	12	8			
Hankow	28	24			
Hong Kong	28	24			
Kobe	24	15			
London	12	8			
Los Angeles	12	8			
Lyons	12	8			
Manila	28	24			
Medan	28	24			
Memphis	12	8			
Mexico City	12	8			
Montreal	12	8			
Mumbai	28	24			
Nairobi	28	24			
Osaka	24	15			
Paris	12	8			
Perth	12	8			
Phnom Penh	28	24			
Portland	12	8			
Rangoon	28	24			
San Francisco	12	8			
Singapore	31	24			
Sourabaya	28	24			
Taipei	24	15			
Tokyo	24	15			
Yokohama	24	15			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 1

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,212.15	+1.25
Bombay	1,212.15	+1.25
Buenos Aires	1,212.15	+1.25
Calcutta	1,212.15	+1.25
Cairo	1,212.15	+1.25
Cardiff	1,212.15	+1.25
Chicago	1,212.15	+1.25
Copenhagen	1,212.15	+1.25
Dallas	1,212.15	+1.25
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Hong Kong	1,212.15	+1.25
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Paris	1,212.15	+1.25
Perth	1,212.15	+1.25
Phnom Penh	1,212.15	+1.25
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Sourabaya	1,212.15	+1.25
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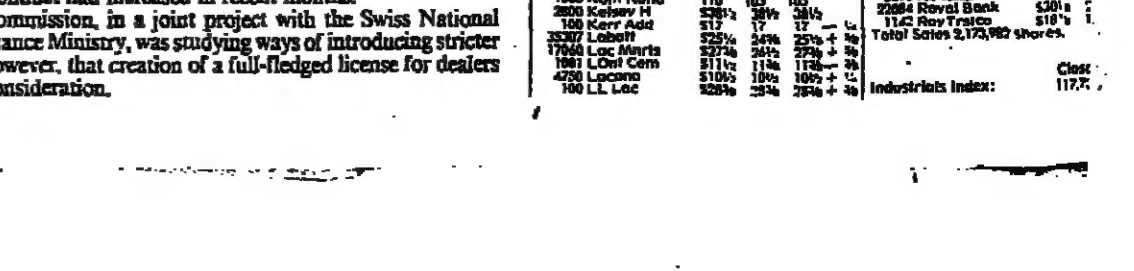
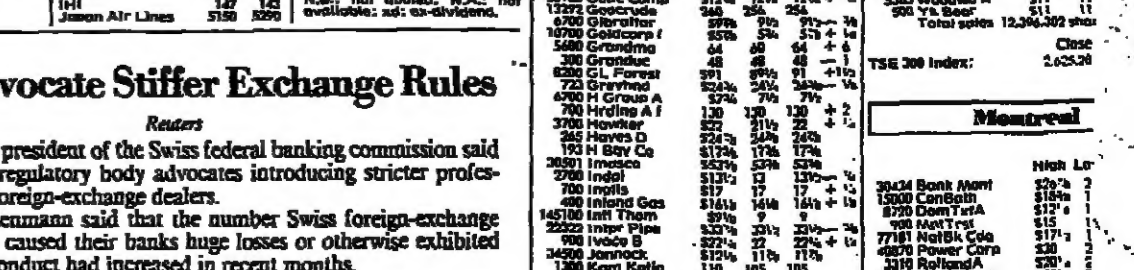
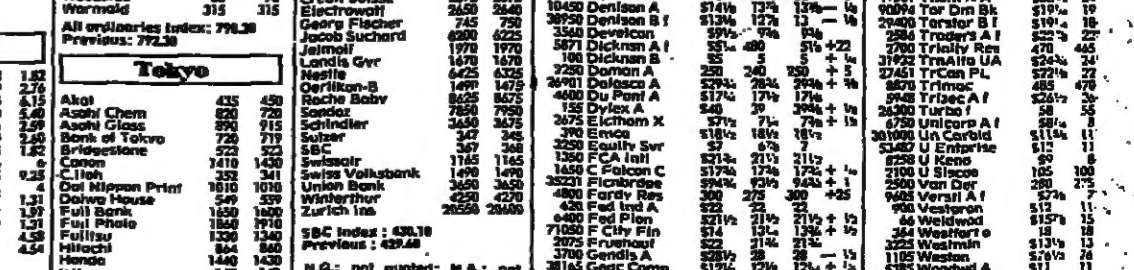
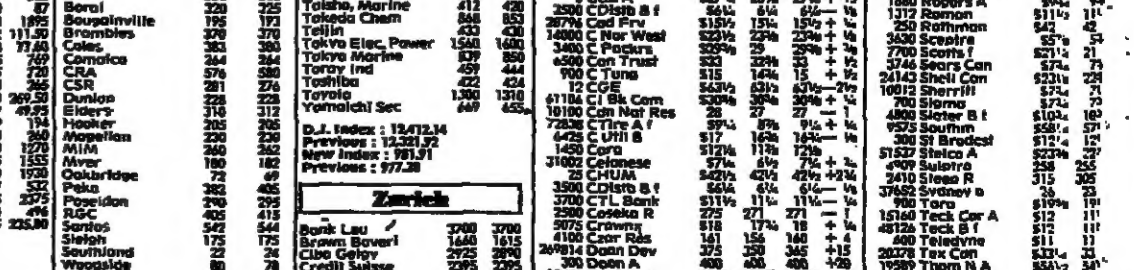
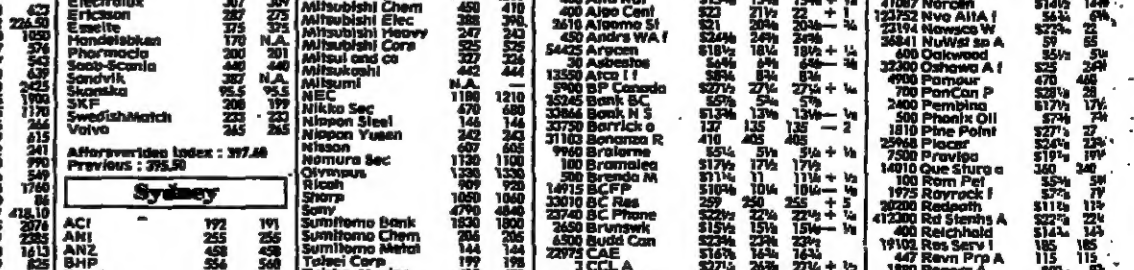
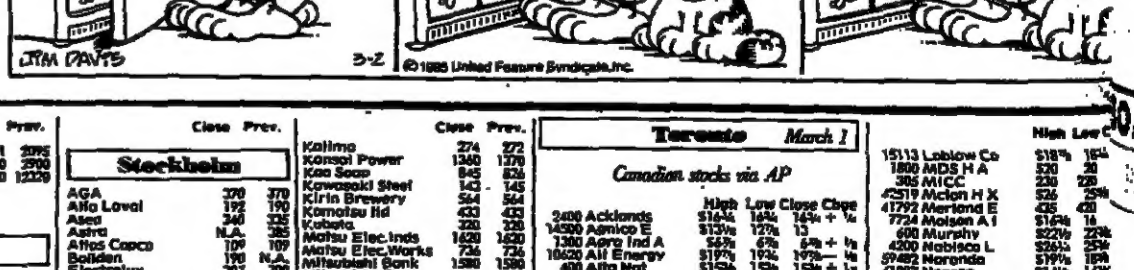
Swiss Advocate Stiffer Exchange Rules

Bern — The president of the Swiss federal banking commission said Friday that the regulatory body advocates introducing stricter professional rules for foreign-exchange dealers.

Hermann Bodenmann said that the number Swiss foreign-exchange dealers who had caused their banks huge losses or otherwise exhibited unprofessional conduct had increased in recent months.

He said the commission, in a joint project with the Swiss National Bank and the Finance Ministry, was studying ways of introducing stricter rules. He said, however, that creation of a full-fledged license for dealers was not under consideration.

PEANUTS



SPORTS

5 Nations Rugby Is Still Up for Grabs

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Both rugby sides think Ireland's green team has better than an outside chance to beat Scotland on Saturday. And spring-like weather this past week makes the old notion that Five Nations rugby spans the winter. That makes two winters.

First the schedule. By early March in a normal year, eight of the annual 10 matches are past. One of the five teams has finished and first place may already be settled. More often, as happened last year, suspense is funneled toward a mid-March showdown on the fifth and final Saturday.

Well, March is upon us and seven matches remain. Wales has yet to play at all. The Five Nations round robin, in which each team plays twice at home and twice away, will go on till April 20, which is 13 days beyond Easter.

Snow in Dublin and frost in Paris prevented both matches on what was supposed to be opening day, Jan. 19. The two scheduled for Feb. 2 were played. Then snow in Cardiff prevented Wales vs. England on what would have been the third day, Feb. 16. Now we get Ireland vs. France and Scotland vs. Wales on the third day — or is it the second?

The point is, it is not the fourth. France is not in Dublin to complete its too confidently desired fourth grand slam since 1968.

During the long months after Scotland upset France in Edinburgh last March 17, sewing up its first grand slam since 1924, the outlines of 1985 action settled gradually into focus in the minds of hundreds of players on both sides

of the Channel and in rugby communities around the world.

Scotland and France would be the teams to watch. And also Wales, which ended on an upswing in 1984. So the key matches in 1985 would be the three played among those three teams. The French, who occasionally looked first-rate on tour in New Zealand in June and July, would be all the more the 1985 favorites because they would play Wales and Scotland in Paris.

France vs. Wales looked like the big match and wasn't it too bad, one heard on all sides, that it came on the first day instead of the last. When Welsh lock Robert Norster, the best lineout jumper in Europe, had his jaw broken in a club match in December and was unavailable for Jan. 19, France's prospects looked all the better.

David Waters, a 29-year-old truck driver who has never played for Wales, was elated when he was picked to replace Norster in Paris, but the match had to be put off to March 30. Waters was picked again to play England, but the match was put off to April 20.

Now Norster has recovered and is in the Welsh team that faces Scotland in Edinburgh this weekend. Waters may be the only international rugby nonplayer ever to be picked twice.

Of the five coaches whose planning has been undone by the schedule changes, two are new — Scotland's Colin Telfer and Ireland's Mick Doyle. Four of the five captains are also new — England's Paul Dodge, France's Philippe Dumas, Wales's Terry Holmes and Scotland's David Leslie. Ireland's Ciaran Fitzgerald is the exception.

The Scots, it was widely supposed, would go off the boil after peaking for their grand slam, but they would still give Wales a battle for second place behind France in 1985. That may still be the script, but meanwhile the no-hopers, Ireland and England, have helped the weather to confuse things.

The English, with nine newcomers, surprised everybody by holding France to a 9-9 draw at Twickenham on Feb. 2, they are idle this weekend, with Scotland next on the schedule on March 16 at Twickenham.

Also on Feb. 2, the Irish shocked Scotland with an 18-15 victory in Edinburgh. Forced to rebuild after a rash of retirements by long-serving forwards, Doyle has switched Ireland's style to a running attack. Right wing Trevor Ringland's two tries against Scotland were one more than whistled Ireland totaled in all four matches last year.

The upshot is that four teams enter March undefeated: France has won once and drawn once; Ireland has won once; England has drawn once; Wales has not played. The only team that has lost (twice) is the one, Scotland, that swept its four matches last year. The madcap 1985 race is wide open.

Win or draw, none of the nine possible combinations of this weekend's results would be a surprise. The only surprise would be a big winning margin. But even that is a possibility — if, say, the French finally settle down and put points on the board to match their domination of play, as they failed to do in New Zealand and again in their 11-3 victory over Scotland in Paris two weeks ago.



Irish captain, Ciaran Fitzgerald, leads side onto field.

McLain — Now 'Pitching' in Court

Former 31-Game Winner, 'Flat Broke,' Faces 5 Charges

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — There are no crowds, no banners, no swell of organ music as Dennis McLain walks up the steps of the federal courthouse. There are no echoes of 1968, when he won 31 games for the world-champion Detroit Tigers.

A few minutes later there is only the brief "All please rise" from the court as the trial resumes, the case known as "United States of America vs. Dennis McLain" and three other defendants.

Sixty pounds heavier than his laying weight of about 190, wearing frayed shoes and telling people he's broke — flat broke, McLain is charged with five counts of racketeering, conspiracy, extortion, and drug trafficking.

He pleaded innocent at the start of the trial. Charges against three of the original seven defendants have been dropped since the trial began in November.

When he was winning two Cy Young Awards and a most valuable player award with the Tigers in the 1960s, McLain, now 40, was always a gambler. He flew a jet plane to some of his games, he played the organ in a bar the night before a World Series game, he ran a paint business during the season. And in 1970 he was suspended for half the season for having engaged in bookmaking during the 1967 season.

He has had a dozen business ventures since his pitching career ended in 1972, but now he focuses all his energy on his trial. With his assets on and his life unmoored, he would appear to be a lawyer or a real estate agent, but he is neither.

His wife, Sharon, says the family moved from a condominium to a modest rented home in Tampa, and her husband says he has sold many of his belongings, including a car, because he has too much respect for

baseball, and also I never knew how to bet that game.

There are few references to McLain's past role as baseball star in the courtroom.

McLain says he has no contact with past teammates, and adds: "The only thing I miss from baseball is the one-to-one competition."

"There was a time when I was so depressed, if I could have found the balling, there would have been no trial," McLain says.

The days were not uniformly happy. The suspension in 1970 was accompanied by allegations that McLain's gambling had been related to underworld connections, which he denied. In an interview on Wednesday, McLain said: "I do gamble and I have made book from time to time. But this other stuff? Nope? Never. I am a dope, but I don't deal with dope."

McLain says his wife has "been my strength," claiming she sued him for divorce twice, years ago, "but that was to get my attention."

She says she has always known of his gambling, but she adds: "Ballplayers gamble. You go to the dog track, you see ballplayers. They play cards. What else do you do with all that free time?"

The other day, McLain said he had run a restaurant in Atlanta, been a host of a television talk show in Detroit, broadcast games for a minor league team in Iowa, dabbled in baseball ownership and advertising in Memphis, then moved to Lakeland, Florida, to open a big-screen television appliance business.

But in 1979, while his family was in the house in Lakeland and he was away, his home burned down with 80 televisions in the garage. Nobody was injured, but he says "I was dead in the water financially. We were leasing the house, so that was all right, but I had let the stupid on my part."

To support his family, he said, "gambling came back into my life. I played golf every day for a year. I learned what Lee Trevino meant when he said, 'Pressure is playing for \$50 a hole when you have \$5 in your pocket.' I made a living by gambling on the golf course and with local bookmakers. Football and basketball. I never bet baseball because I have too much respect for

baseball, and also I never knew how to bet that game."

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